B103/n1-c11

National Library Bibliothèque Nationale
FEB 12 1980
NEWSPAPER SECTION
SECTION DES JOURNAUX

ORDER SECTION
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA
395 WELLINGTON ST.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0N4

Monday, January 21, 1980
Ottawa, Canada
Vol. 13. No.2
Single copy 30 cents

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Soviet action unjustified

New Delhi, Jan. 17 - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said last night that there was no justification for Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

She told reporters after a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, "I don't think that any country is justified in entering another country. I don't think we supported the action".

Asked if there was a danger to the region as a result of the Soviet intervention Mrs. Gandhi replied: "there is an increasing danger; we don't want the situation to escalate".

India has expressed concern over Western plans to supply arms to Pakistan to meet any military threat from Afghanistan.

Among the elected..

Jagjivan Ram, George Fernandez, V.C. Shukla, Bansilal Devi Lal, Jetmalani, Ravindra Varma, Subramaniam Swamy, Y.B. Chavan Brahmananda Reddy, Biju Patnaik, Vajpayee and Scaria Thomas.

..and the losers

Of the ministers contested only seven were returned. Prominent among the losers are: Raj Narayan, Madhu Limaye, Rajmohan Gandhi, Ashok Mehta, Hitendra Desai, Malvankar, Mrinal Gore, N.G. Gorey, K.L Rao, T.A. Pai, P. Ramachandra, Bal Pajnoor, M. N Govindan Nair, Henry Austin, K M Chandy, Sreekantan Nair, Sikander Bakt, C. M. Stephen, S.N. Misra, Piloo Mody, and Queresi.

Stability pledged

New Delhi (AP) - Indira Gandhi took the oath as India's prime minister today, capping a phoenix-like rise from the ashes of political defeat in the 1977 national election.

in a ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan, the presidential palace, President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy swore in the daughter of India's first prime minister, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, for her fourth term as leader of this nation of 540 million people, the world's most populous democracy.

Five hundred supporters packed the ornate Ashoka Hall for the ceremony.

She told The Associated Press her new government will "make India stable, strong and fully independent."

Gandhi's Indira Congress party scored a landslide victory in the national election Jan. 3 and 6, winning 351 of 525 seats in the lower house of Parliament.

Indian Cabinet sworn in

New Delhi (Reuter) Jan. 15. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took office yesterday and announced a new-look Government to tackle India's formidable economic and law and order problems.

Sworn in with Mrs. Gandhi, 62, were 14 Cabinet ministers and seven junior ministers, most of whom joined the national Government for the first time.

None of Mrs. Gandhi's closest associates during her 21 month emergency rule, which ended with her defeat in the 1977 general election, was included in the new Government, nor was her younger son Sanjay.

Mrs. Gandhi, whose landslide victory last week in a mid-term election returned her to power after 33 months in opposition, has promised "a government that works."

She said her first priorities would be to improve what she called a grave economic and law and order situation.

"The over-all picture of the economy, gathered from officials, is far worse than even I had expected," she said.

A veteran politician but a newcomer to the national Government, P.V. Narasimha Rao, 58, is the new External Affairs minister.

His first foreign visitor will be British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who is expected in New Delhi tomorrow to discuss the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

No ministers were immediately named for defence, industry, labor, petroleum and communications.

A former member of the national planning commission and Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (Indira) Party chief spokesman of economic affairs when she was in opposition, R. Venkataraman, 72, was appointed Finance Minister. He is a former minister in the state Government of the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

The new Home Affairs minister, Giani Zail Singh, a former chief minister of northern Punjab State, is expected to set up a special police force to check religious and caste violence, which has been increasing in the past few months.

The new Law Minister, P. Shivshankar, a former high court judge, said he was committed to scrapping special courts which the Janata Party government set up last year to try Mrs. Gandhi and others for alleged offences during her emergency rule.

But he told the Press Trust of India that the Government might not take immediate action.

Mrs. Gandhi faces three criminal charges, each carrying a maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment, and her son Sanjay is involved in at least a dozen court cases.

One special court will decide today whether Mrs. Gandhi can still be tried in two cases, more than three years after the alleged offences took place.

Other Cabinet ministers in Mrs. Gandhi's Government: Agriculture - Rao Birendra Singh; Education - B. Shankaranand; Energy and Irrigation - A. B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhary; Railways - Kamalapathi Tripathi; Information and Broadcasting - V.P. Sathe; Shipping and Transport - A.P. Sharma; Works and Housing - P.C. Sethi; Tourism and Civil Aviation - J.B. Patnaik; Parliamentary Affairs - Bhishma Narain Singh; Commerce Pranab Mukherjee.

Ministers of state: Agriculture - R.V. Swaminathan; Finace - Jagannath Pahadia; Health - Nihar Lskar; Home Affairs - P. Venkata Subbaiah and Yogendra Makwana; Railways - Jaffer Sherif; Tourism and Civil Aviation Kartik Oraon.

Mrs.Gandhi's goal

Mrs. Gandhi in a broadcast to the nation said: "Our goal is to build a strong, self-confident, self reliant and independent India". Her commitment to democracy socialism as a matter of faith and pledged to the task of bringing about social justice and to providing opportunities to the people by encouraging and utilising all available talent.

She said it will need tremendous hard work on the part of government and the people and sought their cooperation, and pledged to "march towards the building of the New India of our vision".

Strength of parties 9 1971-

PARTY POSITION: LOK SABHA

	1971	1977	*1979
1. Congress	350	154	56
2. Congress (O)	16	-	-
3. C.P.I.	23	7	7
4. Jan Sangh	22	-	-
5. P.S.P.	3	-	-
6. Swatantra	8	-	-
7. C.P.M.	25	22	22
8. D.M.K.	23	-	-
9. Others	43	33	57
10...Janata		299	203
11...Akali		9	-
12...AIDMK		18	-
13...Congress(I)		-	80
14...Independants			33
15...Vacant			8

* On August 22, 1979 when the House was dissolved on the basis of support each party claimed.

The main parties identified in the 1980 elections are: Janata, Janata (S), Congress(I), Congress(U), CPM, CPI. Janata (S) became LOK Dal later under the presidentship of Mr. Charan Singh with Mr. Raj Narayan as its working President.

Election results at a glance

ELECTION RESULTS	Congress(I)	Congress(U)	Janata	Lok Dal	CPI & CPM	Others	Post - poned	Total
Andhra	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	42
Assam	2	-	-	-	-	-	12	14
Bihar	30	4	8	9	4	3	-	54
Gujarat	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	26
Haryana	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	10
Himachal Pradesh	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kashmir	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Karnataka	27	-	1	-	-	-	1	28
Kerala	5	3	-	-	8	4	-	20
M.P.	35	-	4	-	-	-	-	39
Maharashtra	39	1	8	-	-	-	-	48
Manipur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Orissa	19	1	-	-	-	-	1	20
Punjab	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	13
Rajasthan	18	1	4	-	-	-	-	25
Sikkim	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1
Tamil Nadu	20	-	-	-	-	19	-	39
Tripura	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
U.P.	51	-	3	-	1	1	-	85
W. Bengal	4	-	-	29	30	7	-	41
Union Territories	12	2	1	-	3	-	-	18
	351	13	31	40	48	39	12	534

Birth rate nullifies gains

New Delhi (IBS) - India, one of the world's most populated countries has made remarkable progress in agricultural development over the past decade. Yet its birth rate is still tremendous, and is nullifying any gains on the industrial and development front.

A report in USA stated that over 1973-76, when India was one of the largest importers of food grain in the world, with imports averaging 5.5 million tonnes, India today has covered all its shortfall and is now a net exporter of foodgrains - a colossal achievement for a country with a population of 650 million people.

Weather and technological progress were the two reasons given for India's progress. In 1979, however, the drought played India dirty and it showed that the country, if faced with extremities of climatic disturbances could still land in trouble due to its population. In 1978-79, India had produced 128 million tonnes of foodgrains. In 1979-80, however, it fell to 113 million tonnes. This was due to drought which affected the delicate wheat crop.

India's population is growing at the rate of 2.2 per cent each year. With cereal grain and pulses consumed at the rate of 10 million tonnes per month, India faces a shortfall of 6.9 million tonnes in the coming year.

Even to maintain the balance, India must keep increasing its own production at 2.5 million tonnes - to keep up with its population growth.

Know-how fees rule relaxed

New Delhi (IBS) - The Government has relaxed the procedure for payment of lump sum fees for technical know-how in foreign collaborations.

Know-how fees have to be paid in three equal installments. While one-third of this money has to be made after the agreement has been taken on record and one third at the time of transfer of technical collaboration, the final payment is made after commencement of production of the completion of 48 months, whichever is earlier.

The Administrative Ministry has to sanction the first payment, while subsequent remittances are made after capital goods clearance is obtained, the Government has decided to relax this condition.

In instance where the foreign investment board lays down fixed stages of payment, especially of the lump sum involved, the procedure of insisting on prior capital goods clearance after the release of the first installment will not be insisted upon.

TRACTORS BECOMING POPULAR

New Delhi (IBs) - The tradition-bound Indian farmer is increasingly accepting mechanisation of agriculture as something that benefits him.

In 1962, India produced only 1577 tractors in the whole year.

In 1978, the production exceeded 53,000.

In 1979, the production is even higher.

More exchange for travel

Bombay (IBS) - The Reserve Bank has raised the per day scales of foreign exchange for travel abroad for business, and has modified the country groupings for which different scales are applicable.

The new scales went into force from December 15 according to the RBI announcement. The changes have been necessitated by higher hotel tariff and living expenses in certain countries.

For country grouping 'a', consisting of Saudi Arabia, Japan and Kuwait, the per day exchange release for senior businessmen is 150 US dollars and for junior businessmen $120.

For group 'b', consisting of Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, western hemisphere (including the West Indies), Europe and UK, Iran, Libya, Algeria and Nigeria, the exchange release per day for senior businessmen is $125 and for junior businessmen $100.

The remaining countries comprise group 'c' for which the per day release for senior businessmen is 100 US dollars and for junior businessmen 80. For bilateral group countries the exchange release for senior businessmen is Rs 800 and for junior businessmen Rs. 650.

The RBI announced that it would continue to release exchange towards entertainment expenses amounting to dollars 500 to senior businessmen and $200 to junior businessmen in eligible cases.

The announcement said medical practitioners, journalists, scientists and other professional people undertaking study tours will be released exchange at the lower of the two business scales indicated earlier.

Plan for indigenous medicine

Calcutta, (UNI) - The centre has drawn up a Rs 600 million programme to develop Indian systems of medicine. This is part of the "health for all by 2000 A.D." programme.

The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) has intensified door to door survey and surveillance to set up a close link between the research teams and the community in accordance with its guiding slogan "placing people's health-in-people's hands".

The Council is emphasising community health care research, particularly in tribal areas, to recover the almost forgotten herbal cure system.

Besides this, the Council has undertaken clinical research on various diseases including filariasis. It will also strengthen existing pathology and bio-chemistry laboratories.

Under the medico-botanical research scheme the council has started collection of flora from different forests in the country. The Council is currently classifying the flora of Puri.

Jnanapith Award for "Ajneya"

Calcutta, (UNI) - India's highest and most prestigious Jnanpith literary award was presented to eminent Hindi poet S. H. Vatsyayan, "Ajneya" for his book of poems, "Kitni Navon Mein Kitni Bar".

The award covers Indian literary publications during the period 1962-71.

The award, worth Rs 100,000, along with a citation plaque and a statuette of Vagdevi (Goddess of learning), the award symbol, was presented by Mrs. Rukmini Devi Arundale.

This award is the 14th in the series. The Jnanpith award was instituted for rediscovering the neglected treasures of Indian philosophy and encouraging creative writing of abiding value in various modern Indian languages.

Trade fair nets 3,000 million Rs.

New Delhi (IBS) - The recently concluded India International Trade Fair has transacted business worth some Rs 3,000 million for the country. Actual deals finalised were for Rs 2,842 million worth of business, with some Rs 185 million worth of business being still negotiated.

The Indian manufacturers and producers have reason to be satisfied at the outcome of the first venture of this sort, as major buyers have taken a lot of non-traditional goods from India. The Fair will re-open in January, when the United Nations Development Organisation General Assembly sessions gets underway, as this would give delegates the opportunity to see India's varied products.

At the Fair, the USSR and India alone did business worth Rs. 1,897 million. Other countries which entered into major contracts with the hosts were Hungary, GDR, Bulgaria, FRG, Italy, Japan and Australia.

Kerala asked to abandon project

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Union government has formally asked Kerala to abandon the controversial "Silent Valley" hydro-electric project and offered Central assistance for any alternate projects the State might suggest.

This is the first time public opinion in the country has succeeded in stalling a developmental project, detrimental to ecological safety.

It was a series of protests from environmentalists, scientists, international organisations and the Government's department of Science and Technology which forced the Centre to review the "Silent Valley" project proposal.

The project was intended to produce 120 mw electricity and irrigate some areas at the cost of destroying the subcontinent's only patch of tropical rain - forest.

akademi awards announced

New Delhi (IBS) - A well-known Malayalam literary critic, N.V. Krishna Warrior, Bengali novelist Mahasweta Devi and Urdu poet, Ghulam Rabbani Taban, are among the 22 literaturers who have been honoured with this year's Sahitya Akademi awards.

The executive board of the Akademi selected 22 books for the award on the basis of recommendations received from Sahitya Akademi's advisors in the languages.

The award, in the form of a casket containing an inscribed copper plaque, and a cheque for Rs 5,000 will be presented to each of the recipents at a function to be held later.

Influence of the sun

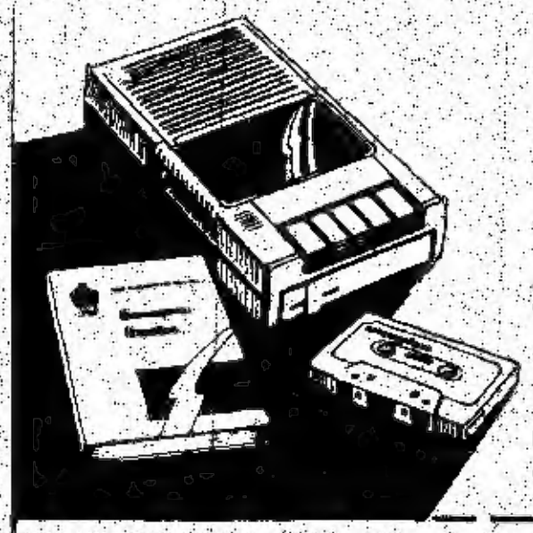
New Delhi (IBS) - Indian scientists are planning experiments which will throw fresh light on the influence of the sun on the earth's weather. A book, 'Images of the Sun' published recently coincides with the solar maximum period which lasts till June 1980.

One of the topics in the book, authored by Mohan Sundra Rajan, states that the impact of the solar activity on the atmosphere which reflects radiowaves. Data has been collected over a period of 200 years to predict the state of the atmosphere and the ionosphere six months in advance. Scientists are also planning a study of solar effects and flares on the earth's weather and climate on a global basis.

LINGUAPHONE MAKES LEARNING ENGLISH EASIER. JUST LISTEN

Learning English is easier with the Linguaphone Home Study Course.

All you have to do is listen to pre-recorded conversations of everyday language.



Linguaphone Home Study Courses are designed as excellent sources of improvement for students or adults having difficulty learning English. Because with Linguaphone you can study at your own pace, in your own home. There are absolutely no embarrassing classes to attend, no long involved hand-in-assignments to complete. You can study as quickly or as slowly as you like.

Take advantage of Linguaphone's more than 50 years experience in language teaching.

For more details, and a free Linguaphone Home Study kit that includes a sample English lesson, return the coupon below.

You'll quickly discover that you can learn English, just by listening.

And what could be easier?

Linguaphone
The language masters.

THE LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE OF CANADA INC.,
Box 416, Postal Station "Z" Toronto, Ontario M5M 1A0

Please send me the FREE Linguaphone demonstration recording and illustrated brochure.

NAME _____ AGE _____
ADDRESS _____ APT. NO. _____
CITY _____ PROV. _____ CODE _____
OCCUPATION _____ PHONE _____
I would like to be able to speak: ☐ English ☐ Italian ☐ French ☐ Spanish ☐ German Other _____

Indonesia investme

New Delhi (IBS) - Indonesian Consul, Sirajuddin Azad, stated that his country would welcome Indian entrepeneurs to invest capital in the huge programme for development that Indonesia has launched under its Third Plan (Repelita III).

Indonesia offered attractive incentives for those investing in its programme, and India should not find working in collaboration or going solo in that country difficult as both nations share very similar background socially and it would help strengthen the centuries-old cultural ties between them.

With a population of 140 million Indonesia besides being the largest archipelego in the world has the fifth largest population. Labour here is cheap and natural resources almost unlimited - chiefly oil, which the country produces to the tune of 1.6 million barrels a day.

With natural gas and fu available, the country really lack capital. The goal for the third plan as President Suharto has underlined, is the "equitable distribution of development and fruits of development sufficient high economic growth and natural stability."

The third plan will be based on labour intensive - small scale and medium scale industry policy. Some large-scale industry programmes are also mooted, among them being a 2.35 million tonne aluminum smelter at Asahan, 2.2 million tonne steel foundary at Krakatau, a hydrocarbon plant

Pak uses energy

New Delhi (IBS) - A sol powered lighthouse and navig tion light towers have be constructed in Port Mohamme Bin Quasim area near Karach Pakistan.

Built on the island of Khuddi, kilometres from Karachi, t lighthouse leads ships to t mouth of the main channel con ecting Port Mohammed Bin Qu sim. The other centres a towers help ships enter t channel accurately in the midd

The lights of the 35-metre addi can be seen at a distance of 40 and the set up costs $1,00,00 the system incorporates a co bination of silicon solar cells battery storage bank. The so cells convert the sun's rays electricity directly and this is t fed to and stored in a 36-bat combinations of two volts e

PL
Satur

Indonesia invites investment

New Delhi (IBS) - Indonesian Consul, Sirajuddin Azad, stated that his country would welcome Indian entrepeneurs to invest capital in the huge programme for development that Indonesia has launched under its Third Plan (Repelita III).

Indonesia offered attractive incentives for those investing in its programme, and India should not find working in collaboration or going solo in that country difficult as both nations share a very similar background socially and it would help strengthen the centuries-old cultural ties between them.

With a population of 140 million, Indonesia besides being the largest archipelego in the world has the fifth largest population. Labour here is cheap and natural resources almost unlimited - chiefly oil, which the country produces, to the tune of 1.64 million barrels a day.

With natural gas and fuel available, the country really lacks capital. The goal for the third plan as President Suharto has underlined, is the "equitable distribution of development and fruits of development sufficiently high economic growth and natural stability."

The third plan will be based on a labour intensive - small scale and medium scale industry policy. Some large-scale industry programmes are also mooted, among them being a 2.35 million tonne aluminum smelter at Asahan, a 2.2 million tonne steel foundary at Krakatau, a hydrocarbon plant at Dumai, an olefins project in Acah, an aromatics project in South Sumatra and a refinery at Baism. Urea and cement production will also be stepped up.

The plan envisages an annual gorwth-rate of 6.5 per cent, an industrial growth of 11 per cent and an export growth of 12 per cent.

About a dozen joint ventures have already been set up in Indonesia by Indians, and include engineering files, office equipment, integrated textile units and spinning mills. Business houses such as the Birlas, Singhanias, Khataus, Wadias, Godraj, Gokak and so on are already operating in that country.

To help the investor, Indonesia has established an investment co-ordinating board which provides all the needed information and assistance to the foreign party. Fiscal grants and incentives are also given by the board.

Incentives range from the exemption of import duty of fixed assets including plant equipment, while replacement of spares, tools and so on are also allowed concessions. While India and Indonesia have not yet signed any bilateral agreement on the subject of guarantees on joint ventures, agreements do exist between Indonesia and other countries.

One of the biggest incentives is that a foreign partner can repatriate all of part of his profits into his own country without any hinderance from the Indonesian government.

Pak uses solar energy

New Delhi (IBS) - A solar powered lighthouse and navigation light towers have been constructed in Port Mohammed Bin Quasim area near Karachi, Pakistan.

Built on the island of Khuddi, 40 kilometres from Karachi, the lighthouse leads ships to the mouth of the main channel connecting Port Mohammed Bin Quasim. The other centres and towers help ships enter the channel accurately in the middle.

The lights of the 35-metre adifice can be seen at a distance of 40 km and the set up costs $1,00,000. the system incorporates a combination of silicon solar cells and battery storage bank. The solar cells convert the sun's rays into electricity directly and this is then fed to and stored in a 36-battery combinations of two volts each - these in turn keep the light for 13 hours every night.

The system ensures that power derived from the battery at night is replaced during the day, whether it is rainy or overcast. The system which is left to operate on its own, will have a 20-year life span, and will only need the battery check-up now and again. The light automatically switches off with the help of a photo-electric cell. The light tower has been built on another island near Khuddi for navigational purposes. After ships have found the mouth of the channel, they keep this navigation light to their back, for remaining in mid channel.

A leading light will be set up in February to help ships enter in mid-channel accurately. These two towers, also solar powered, will cost $75,000.

'Sudras' can be 'sanyasis'

New Delhi (UNI) - Can a 'Sudras' become a 'Sanyasi' or join a religious order?

Answering the question in the affirmative, the Supreme Court in a recent judgement said it was a general misconception that only Brahmins could enter religious orders such as 'Dasnami'.

Justice S. Murtaza Fazal Ali and Justice A.P. Sen held that the question whether 'Sudras' could enter 'Sanyas' had to be determined not according to the orthodox view but according to usage or custom of a particular sect or fraternity.

Therefore, where usage allowed a 'Sudra' to enter a religious order in the same way as in the case of the "twice-born" classes, such usage should be given effect to.

The Court said that the existing practice all over India was quite contrary to orthodox views, although it was true that the "Dharmashastras" in the strict legal sense prohibited the "Sudras" becoming "Sanyasi" or ascetic.

According to the "Sanyas Grahan Padhiti" (which is credited to Lord Sankara himself) only the "twice-born" can become "Sanyasis" of religious orders. This was also the view of the "Smriti" writers.

(According to the four classes in Hindu law the "Sudras" are the servile class while the Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas are the "twice-born" or "regenerate", classes).

The court pointed out that there were many religious sects where caste distinction was unknown and so the "Sudras" did become "Sanyasis". The Court relied for this view on the opinion of Golapchandra Sarkar in "Hindu Law".

However, the Court said that reliance could not be placed on Part III of the Constitution for this proposition as Part III did not touch upon personal laws.

The Court referred to views expressed by the Calcutta and Madras High Courts that "Sudras" could not be "Sanyasis" under Hindu law; if they did become ascetic then they would be governed by the ordinary laws of inheritance.

FLYING RANEE ON THE RAILS

New Delhi (IBS) - The Flying Ranee with a double-decker set of coaches begin its maiden run Bombay Central to Surat on December 18. The double-decker coaches, prestelge additions number nine at the moment. It is planned to increase the number to 18 finally.

India to keep peace in Rhodesia

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Rajeshwar Dayal, a former Indian foreign Secretary, has been appointed to head the commonwealth peacekeeping mission in Rhodesia to facilitate transfer of power from Britain to Zimbabwe following the Lancaster House Agreement signed in London last month.

The government of India approved Mr. Dayal's appointment at the request of the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariate.

Mr. Dayal distinguished himself as the envoy of the former U.N. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjoeld, in the Congo.

India has also lifted the 15-year old ban on economic relations with Rhodesia following the UN Security Council resolution recommending lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia taken in 1965 when unilateral declaration of Independence was proclaimed by the white regime there.

The London agreement marks the end of 14 years of war against Apartheid in South Africa and 14 weeks of constitutional debate in Lancaster House. More than 30,000 lives were reportedly sacrificed to achieve freedom from British colonial rule.

An ashram for love and laughter

New Delhi, (UNI) - Over seven thousand saffron-clad disciples thronged a 350 metre high hill in the Sahyadri ranges 20 km here to formally inaugurate "the Rajneeshdham neo-sannyas international commune".

The Rs 100 million commune, to be set up over 160 hectares on the hill-top will be ready by 1981, Rajneesh Foundation managing trustee Ma Yoga Laxmi said.

She explained that the Maharashtra government was opposed to the construction but there are loopholes in the law she said.

The commune would have at least 49 institutions for meditation, therapy, music, film, environment ecology, farming and similar aspects. It would also have a college of martial arts, a five star hotel and a swimming pool.

A small group of villagers near Jadhav Wadi in Pandharpur tehsil held black flag demonstrations shouting "go back" slogans when the disciples moved past them in over three hundred vehicles.

Some of the demonstrators told newsmen later that they did not want the Rajneesh ashram in the vicinity because it would have an adverse impact on the surrounding villages.

At a recent discourse, Rajneesh told his disciples that the commune, believed to be the biggest in the world, would be "a great experiment" with tremendous implications for the future.

"Ten thousand sanyasis will live together as one body, one being. Nobody will possess anything."

He said "Not only will things not be possessed, but persons will also not be possessed, in the new commune".

"If you love a woman, live with her out of sheer love and joy but don't become her husband. Don't become a wife. To become a wife or a husband is ugly because it brings ownership and then the other is reduced to property".

"The commune" he said, "was going to transform work into playfulness, life into love and laughter".

Local nuclear fuel use

New Delhi (IBS) - To avoid India having to depend upon uranium from places, especially Canada, the country's nuclear power development is being reviewed. The possibility of using heavy water reactors with thorium the material is readily available - is being examined.

This would provide an alternative to the fast breeder reactor route if the breeder gets delayed due to political or technical reasons.

Experts, however, feel that the thorium could be used only if done so in conjunction with plutonium which would require the relevant technological gap to be filled up. Development of nuclear energy is considered vital to supplement coal and hydro-based power generation and to bridge the demand and availability barrier.

YOGA FOR DEFENCE PERSONNEL

Calcutta, (UNI) - The Indian Science Congress Association has recommended to the Union Government the introduction of Yoga in the defence forces to improve efficiency and performance, according to Association sources.

PLANET
Saturday, at 6.00 p.m.

Re-discover your world.
PLANET is a series of programs produced by people you know, in your own language, reflecting your community and your culture.
Alternating with other ethnic groups in Québec, these programs deal with issues that concern you personally.
On the Radio-Québec television network, Saturday, at 6.00 p.m.
Check your television guide for specific broadcast dates for your ethnic group, throughout the season.

15 17 30
Cable 8
RADIO-QUÉBEC
c'est tout un monde à regarder

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

[Published on the first and third Thursday of every month]

161 DALHOUSIE ST., OTTAWA, CANADA, K1N 7C3

Phone: 235-2554

Second Class Mail: Registration Number: 1898

EDITOR: Mrs. T.J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjdin Das [Parakot] 633-7723

NEW DELHI: GEORGE MATHEW

Subscribers and advertisers who wish to contact us by mail are requested to write to Ottawa.

The views expressed through various articles, letters and news reports are not necessarily those of the editor.

Subscription Rates:

CANADA AND U.S.A.
Six months: $5.00

One Year: $8.00

Two Years: $14.00

OTHER COUNTRIES:

One year by Air Mail:$15.00

FIRST CLASS ONE YEAR

Canada - $12.00 U.S.A. - $13.00

AFGHANISTAN

Many western nations are not too happy to see Mrs. Gandhi returning to power in India with a two-thirds majority. In the past, as it will be in the future, many developed countries in the democratic world, found it hard to agree with Mrs. Gandhi and her stand on many issues. An early indication is Indira's support for Russia on the Afghanistan issue in the U.N. General Assembly.

The Western nations often have none but themselves to blame for the situation. All along, countries like U.S.A. and Britain, paying lip service to democracy, supported dictatorships that threatened the Indian nation.

Pakistan, for example, was always supported by the U.S. and often India was dependent upon U.S.S.R.'s veto in the U.N. Security Council on issues such as Kashmir. Now what one sees is the pathetic sight of Americans, in spite of their embassy in Islamabad being burned down by a Pakistani mob, trying to please dictator Zia by promising arms. Such short-sighted and foolish policies of Americans in the past have increasingly led them to deep trouble. It seems they refuse to learn from their past mistakes and are determined to make similar blunders in future as well.

Thanks to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India has laid a strong industrial foundation and has become the 10th industrial nation in the world, not dependent upon the West or the Russians for basic industrial raw materials and technical knowledge. Under Indira Gandhi's regime there is a strong possibility that the nation will emerge stronger economically and politically.

Only if the Western democracies can show a better understanding of India and her policies, India will be a source of great strength to the free world. It does not seem likely, however, that this understanding and appreciation so badly needed will be forthcoming from the West.

Need for closer U.S. trade ties

New Delhi (IBS) - The 33-member business delegation to USA sponsored by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce has just returned from a highly successful tour to that country, covering 10 cities in 15 days.

ISCC president, P.L. Wahi, said that the delegation was made up of chief executives of well-known Indian business concerns. The object of the tour was to bridge the communication gap between India and American businessmen and their organisations.

Top US experts in business are met and spoken to. Senior men in the 'Export Import Bank and public and private sector units also were consulted and the discussions showed that the US still attached large respect to Indian-made goods and products.

The officials were, however, still upset over India's FERA regulations and price control systems, which acted as deterrents to US investors.

A genuinely important suggestion made during some of these talks was that India should try to collaborate with the advanced West more on matters relating to infrastructural projects, such as health, transport, housing and power.

NO REQUEST TO SWITZERLAND ON FUND DEVIATION

New Delhi (IBS) - A spokesman for the Swiss Justice Ministry told the press that his country had never been asked to help clear any fund deviation into Swiss banks by the Indian government. The Swiss Government had replied a month ago to a question on the same subject put up by the Socialist Deputy from Geneva, Mr. Jean Ziegler.

The matter had come into the limelight recently following reports in the Indian press that the Government were instituting inquiries into a deal under which India had delivered $35 million-worth of sugar to Iran and the money was transferred to a Swiss bank. The Swiss Government claimed that while they had no formal report on the matter from New Delhi, the Indian government was free to start legal proceedings if it chose to do so.

Conversion and Christianity

Francis Anand

The Constitution of India guarantees to all persons, citizens or otherwise, not only freedom of conscience but the right to profess, practice, and propagate religion. Despite the clarity of this constitutional provision, there is in India and in the minds of many Indians everywhere, a continuing debate on whether the propagation of religion should be permitted, and, if so, on what terms.

Very much involved in the debate are some of the basic assumptions and affirmations of the Hindu religion vis a vis certain concepts central to the Christian and Islamic faiths.

Conversion and conflict

As an ethnic religion, Hinduism has never sought to bring converts into its fold. Hindu doctrine contains little which would support the missionary motive as religiously valid, and much that would condemn it. The fact that the proselytizing faiths which came to India, Islam and Christianity, were also associated with foreign conquerors, further complicates the problem.

Firstly, conversions have tended to disrupt the established patterns of family, jati, and village social life. The conversion of a Hindu to Christianity or Islam has invariably led to excommunication from his caste and frequently to expulsion from the joint family to which he belonged.

Secondly, it has frequently been stated that conversion, especially to Christianity leads to the virtual abandonment of Indian culture. Gandhi once wrote that Christian converts tended to become denationalized and westernized; they not only gave up their ancestral faith but also their national culture.

A third criticism of conversions, voiced frequently in the pre-independence period, was that they were often motivated by political considerations. In the light of separate electorates, defections from Hinduism or accessions to the Muslim fold had obvious political implications. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, spokesman for the Depressed Classes, in 1935 urged the Harijans to renounce Hinduism and embrace any other religion which would afford "equality of status and treatment." Thus the prospect of mass conversions to Christianity or Islam became a distinct political threat to the major community. With the abandonment of separate electorates under the present constitution, this argument has lost much of its force. The Niyogi report, however, found new political motives connected with the cold war.

Another criticism of religious conversions is that they are frequently promoted by unethical or at least questionable methods. It has often been said that the foreign missionaries' medical, social, and educational work, is conducted not out of humanitarian considerations but with ulterior motives, namely, the desire for conversions. Gandhi frequently expressed the idea that true humanitarianism could never be lowered to anything less than an end in itself. "Service which has not the slightest touch of self in it, is itself the highest religion.... conversion and service go ill together."

The Hindu position

The Hindu concept of tolerance is part of the fabric of India as a secular state. Gandhi and Radhakrishnan contributed much to this school of thought which emphasized the conviction that all religions are equally valid and equally partial paths to truth. The authority for this belief is found in such ancient Hindu Scriptures such as the Upanishad which declares: "As the different streams having their sources in different places all mingle their waters in the sea, so O Lord, the different paths that Men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to Thee."

Again this remarkable tolerance of Hinduism derives basically from the belief that Ultimate Reality or the Supreme Spirit is without name, form, personality or qualities. The particular name and attributes of any deity are regarded as limitations imposed on the Supreme Spirit by the weakness of man, who hungers for a god of love and mercy. The Vedic seer proclaimed, "Reality is one; sages speak of it in different ways." The doctrine of the chosen deity (Ishta devata) invites the worshipper to choose, from all the gods conceived by man in the past, the one which best satisfies his spiritual longing. While this doctrine was originally applied to the numerous deities mentioned in the Hindu scriptures, there is no logical stopping place, and the same tolerant attitude is taken toward other religions.

Hinduism thus holds that there are many ways, many paths which lead toward spiritual liberation. Historically, it has convincingly demonstrated this belief. In addition to Jains and Buddhists, communities of Jews, Syrian Christians, and Zoroastrians settled in India and lived there unmolested. Moslems lived peacefully in India for three hundred years before Islam came as a military force in the eleventh century A.D.

This uniquely Hindu belief in the essential unity of all religions can be used as the foundation of a state which does not grant a special status to any one religion. But it can also be used as the basis for significant restrictions on the right to propagate religion. For if all religions are equally true, what justification can there be for the propagation of one religion among the adherents of another? Any attempts to proselytize is resented as a profoundly unspiritual act.

Interestingly enough, it was a bishop of the Church of South India who analyzed the Hindu's metaphysical and religious objections to conversion in forceful language: "The absolute monism of the Vedanta destroys in advance all claims on behalf of any religion for the allegiance of all one. To those who are under the influence of Vedanta, Christian evangelism is an intolerable assertion of ultimate truth on behalf of one among many forms of illusion". Bishop Newbigin went on to state that, for most well-educated Hindus, "the attempt to persuade a man to change his faith is something that arouses the deepest hostility and disgust". There is some exaggeration in this statement, but much. As one Tamil poet put it, "You don't go around hanging your mother for your beliefs."

Does the Hindu universalist approach entirely preclude the propagation of spiritual teaching across religious boundaries? Not at all, for once the conversion motive is eliminated, there is wide scope for sharing of religious insights among the various world faiths. Professor P.J. Mehta expressed this view in his remarks to Christian missionaries: "By all means discuss your faith with us, share your views and your experiences with us; but India would like to suggest that the true missionary is one who helps the other to live his own faith more perfectly and not to forsake to the missionary's faith."

The Indian Christian position

With respect to the Hindu complaint that Christianity is a foreign religion and that conversion to this faith involves the virtual abandonment of Indian culture, the Indian Christian's answer is twofold. First he points to the ancient Syrian Christian Churches of Kerala and reminds the critics of Nehru's remarks in Parliament: "Christianity is as old in India as Christianity itself. Christianity found its roots in India before it went to countries like England, Spain or Portugal. Christianity is as much a religion of the Indian soil as any other religion in India". Second, there is a frank recognition that the Christian churches established by the missionary movements which began in the 15th century do reflect the cultural forms of the West, and efforts are being made to express Christianity through elements of indigenous Indian culture.

Finally, when put in historical perspective, Christianity, like Islam, is a religion which originated in the Middle East, and not in Europe or America. The Indian Christian does not see Hinduism as synonymous with Indian culture even though the two are inextricably intertwined.

The Indian Christian position is that communal harmony is not endangered by Christian evangelization. Every person has the right to preach his religion; if others are convinced of his preaching, they have the right to change their faith. If the legitimate exercise of these rights evokes unreasonable hostility on the part of some people, the law must prevent them from making public disturbances. C.P. Mathew used the analogy of an election campaign in which rival political parties put forth their propaganda. Regarding the assumption that conversion from one religion to another is undesirable, Mathew's comment was: 'This is a matter of individual religious or philosophical opinion. A secular state like ours can have no view on it, without ceasing to be secular.'

Beyond all this is the basic Christian contention that is the crux of the problem: Christianity is the one and only true path for the salvation of mankind. Proselytization is therefore seen as a step towards the right direction.

The Humanist Liberal position

Represented most clearly by India's first Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, this view is characterized by a secular and scientific view of the universe, combined with a commitment of human values stressed by nineteenth century European liberalism. Those who represent this position are members of a minority westernized elite, who have largely cut themselves off from the religious outlook of traditional India. The humanist liberal thinker approaches the question of religious propagation without strong emotional involvement in the fortunes of any particular religion. He tends to view religion as a social phenomenon, possibly undesirable, but one which must be dealt with in such a way that the order and harmony of society are not disrupted. From this detached position with respect to the various religions, the humanist liberal thinker throws his weight on the side of unrestricted freedom to propagate religious as well as other ideas, subject only to general regulations in the interest of public safety.

In the open marketplace of ideas, there must be full freedom to offer and accept different beliefs on all subjects. The liberal tradition, which was finally adopted by the framers of the Indian Constitution, values freedom of expression for its own sake without attempting to judge the content of what is expressed. This view rejects the Hindu distinction between propagation and conversion and is prepared to see changes in religious affiliation as a result of preaching.

Mahatm

By Daniel Thomas

Shortly after five o'clock in the evening of January 30, 1948, Mahatma Gandhi walked to his prayer meeting on an open grass ground about fifty yards from Birla house in New Delhi. As he walked up the three steps to the platform, a man emerged from the crowd. The stranger pulled an automatic revolver from his bush shirt and fired three rounds at the Mahatma, who uttered his last words, "Rama Rama" (God, God) and fell to the ground.

Gandhi was the great representative figure of Indian unity and it was for that unity, and because of his unfailing belief in it, that he died. It was his axiomatic assumption of the equality of women and men, of the supposedly low born and high born, the urban and the rural, that inducted the masses into the Gandhian movement. In the long history of India, every reformer has fought against the heirarchy of caste and the debasement of women but no one succeeded in breaking down the discrimination the the extent that Gandhiji did.

Among all the millions of India people it is hardly possible to find one who does not know the name of Gandhi. Though he was trained to be a lawyer, he had become a peasant again, not only in his outward life, wearing the simple dress of a peasant living in a remote, backward and conservative village but even more in his heart and mind. In speaking for the poor, the exploited and the oppressed, he spoke for the masses of all developing countries. He was indeed an Indian saint and a hero of the third world, but he was also a universal ideal.

A man so representative of Indi could not be easy for the west understand. Even those weste ners who deeply admired hi failed to understand him totally A few westerners can think or fe as he felt and thought - or even at the bottom the thoughts an the feelings are the same, a proceeding from a common source of human nature, th words and symbols which expres them are so different as to pu high barriers in the way understanding.

II

In this section, a brief sketch w be given of what I regard as th two most original contributio which he has made to th progress of mankind in the mo ern age.

AHIMSA

By his supremely original a personal advocacy of **ahimsa** has shown to the world that it possible today to overcome ev the violence of war by the pur voluntary suffering of corpor moral resistance called **sat graha.** The true rendering of t word **ahimsa** in English is "lov or "charity". Gandhiji write "In its positive form 'ahim means the largest love, greatest charity. For me the o means of knowing God is violence, ahimsa, love". refrain, not only from all viole but from all ill will and bi thought against an opponent seek continually to win him love and self suffering, is of essence of satyagraha. Gand considered 'Christ as a princ peace among satyagrahis'. essence of satyagraha for Gan ji is found in the words of Chr "Resist not him that is evil - your enemies and pray for th that persecute you, that you be sons of your father who i heaven" (Mt. V.44). Those recognize the immeasurable p er of 'soul force' may delibera accept physical suffering and very suffering becomes a so of joy to the suffered. Gand real genius lies in the systen

Mahatma Gandhi

By Daniel Thomas

Shortly after five o'clock in the evening of January 30, 1948, Mahatma Gandhi walked to his prayer meeting on an open grass ground about fifty yards from Birla house in New Delhi. As he walked up the three steps to the platform, a man emerged from the crowd. The stranger pulled an automatic revolver from his bush shirt and fired three rounds at the Mahatma, who uttered his last words, "Rama Rama" (God, God) and fell to the ground.

Gandhi was the great representative figure of Indian unity and it was for that unity, and because of his unfailing belief in it, that he died. It was his axiomatic assumption of the equality of women and men, of the supposedly low born and high born, the urban and the rural, that inducted the masses into the Gandhian movement. In the long history of India, every reformer has fought against the heirarchy of caste and the debasement of women but no one succeeded in breaking down the discrimination the the extent that Gandhiji did.

Among all the millions of Indian people it is hardly possible to find one who does not know the name of Gandhi. Though he was trained to be a lawyer, he has become a peasant again, not only in his outward life, wearing the simple dress of a peasant living in a remote, backward and conservative village but even more in his heart and mind. In spaking for the poor, the exploited and the oppressed, he spoke for the masses of all developing countries. He was indeed an Indian saint and a hero of the third world, but he was also a universal ideal.

A man so representative of India could not be easy for the west to understand. Even those westerners who deeply admired him failed to understand him totally. A few westerners can think or feel as he felt and thought - or even if at the bottom the thoughts and the feelings are the same, as proceeding from a common source of human nature, the words and symbols which express them are so different as to put high barriers in the way of understanding.

II

In this section, a brief sketch will be given of what I regard as the two most original contributions which he has made to the progress of mankind in the modern age.

AHIMSA

By his supremely original and personal advocacy of **ahimsa** he has shown to the world that it is possible today to overcome even the violence of war by the purely voluntary suffering of corporate moral resistance called **satyagraha**. The true rendering of the word **ahimsa** in English is "love" or "charity". Gandhiji writes; "In its positive form 'ahimsa' means the largest love, the greatest charity. For me the only means of knowing God is non violence, ahimsa, love"... To refrain, not only from all violence but from all ill will and bitter thought against an opponent and seek continually to win him by love and self suffering, is of the essence of satyagraha. Gandhiji considered 'Christ as a prince of peace among satyagrahis'. The essence of satyagraha for Gandhiji is found in the words of Christ; "Resist not him that is evil - love your enemies and pray for them that persecute you, that you may be sons of your father who is in heaven" (Mt. V,44). Those who recognize the immeasurable power of 'soul force' may deliberately accept physical suffering and the very suffering becomes a source of joy to the suffered. Gandhi's real genius lies in the systematic organization of patience and voluntary suffering as a special method or technique of political activity. Martin Luther King Jr, apostle of the nonviolent way of life and martyr to its cause, was greatly influenced by Gandhiji's idea of non violence.

Wars have their origin in false values, in ignorance, in intolerance. Wars solves no problems but only makes their solution more difficult. Unless the leaders of the world discover their highest human dignity in themselves, not in the office they hold, in the depth of their own souls, in the freedom of their conscience, there is no hope for the ordered peace of a world community.

Cottage Industries

He has been the first, in the modern machine age, to advocate the cottage industries on a large scale among the agricultural people of the third world. Gandhiji's use of the spinning wheel has been much misunderstood. Gandhiji did not reject machinery as such. He observes; "How can I be against all machinery when I know that even this body is a most delicate piece of machinery"? He envisaged relatively greater economic equality but at a low level of material wealth." I want the concentration of wealth, not in the hands of a few, but in the hands of all." In fact, his idea of cottage industry was to use it as a means whereby the vast army of rural unemployed people could produce more goods for the nation and some wealth for themselves. It was also a means whereby the rich classes could identify themselves, in some measure at least, with their poor brothers. Then again, like other sensitive men before him, he was reacting to the brutal effects of the first phase of industrialisation. As a seer concerned with the ultimate condition of man, he wanted to caution us against becoming prisoners of our own devices. In his writings on the place of the machine, there are many passages which show that Gandhiji's outlook was broader and more humanely practical than some literalist interpreters would have us believe.

III

The question is often asked whether the Mahatma exercises any considerable influence on the foreign policies of India today. Indian politicians have been powerfully conditioned by Mahatma Gandhi. Jawaharlal Nehru, who combined in himself modern political thought and the basic teachings of Mahatma Gandhi, strove to bring about a new system of relations among nations. He was tireless in advocating peaceful coexistence. He believed that in a world rent by conflict, freedom not fear, faith not doubt, confidence not suspicion would lead to friendship among nations.

FREEDOM

Any country must decide what she believes in and all her policies must then flow from this basic conviction or belief. Some people take the word 'non-alignment' and think that it is the whole of India's foreign policy. In a way it is not the word 'non-alignment' but what non-alignment stands for, namely that India believes in independently judging all issues. India does not wish to be tied to any group or to any country. This corresponds to a major effort of Gandhiji to encourage his people and immunize them against intimidation. According to Gandhiji, fear was a great evil. Fearlessness was the foundation of freedom; hence he stressed upon its cultivation by his people. Indian political leaders, at the time of crisis in international politics, stand alone to express their opinion freely and courageously. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the newly elected prime Minister of India, commented on the recent Russian invasion of Afghanistan. She said that there was no justification for the Soviet military action in Afghanistan. She also criticized U.S. decision to speed arms to Pakistan because of Afghan crisis. Mrs. Gandhi very clearly expressed her neutral position in the present crisis; "I am neither pro-Soviet nor anti-American but first and foremost an Indian patriot". The principle of non-interference by one state in the internal affairs of another, of scrupulous respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states are essential to the principle of peaceful co-existence.

No country can afford, however idealistic it may be, to neglect the practical interests of the country. Freedom, peace and economic prosperity - these are the three fundamental issues on which India's foreign policy is based.

The Mahatma Gandhi is justly acclaimed the father of the nation, though with the growth of an industrialized society, it is difficult to be certain whether his influence will continue.

Book review

By Ashwin Shingadia

Shiva Dance

By Nirmala Singh; Vesta; 51 pages, paperback, $4.

In the romantic tradition, this young writer's poetry is intensely personal and religious. Her major theme is love - both religious and secular. Other themes include solitude, the exasperation of lovers and "odes" to water and wine.

The influence of Hindi beliefs can be clearly seen in such poems as the Road which symbolises re-incarnation; My Shrine dedicated to Sai Baba of Sirdi; the Silver Pen which praises god through the creation of nature and the title of the book itself and the longest poem in the collection The Shiva Dance.

The book was named Shiva Dance because according to the author she has "visions of Lord Shiva" performing his dance which inspired her to write the main poem which modelled on the Bhagwat Gita is sub-divided into smaller poems and sections.

The author has previously published several poems in the Canadian India Times, in some American publications and she has recited her poetry on cable television.

Presently she is working on a novel, on an anthology of Canadian poetry and is writing a play. Her ambition is to branch out in the theatrical world.

41 PER CENT INDIAN VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

New Delhi (IBS) - Planned development in India has brought electricity to slightly over 41 per cent of the villages, according to official figures corrected up to October 31, 1979.

In 1951, the number of Indian villages which had electricity was only 3,061, (0.53 per cent of the total number of villages in India).

All development in this country has laid emphasis on taking electricity to the villages.

As on October 31, 1979 there were as many as 236,750 villages where this modern amenity had been installed.

SUGAR DISAPPEARS

New Delhi, (UNI) - The capital is facing acute shortage of sugar with several retailers not receiving the normal supplies in many markets.

Computing the loss

New Delhi: IBM pulled out of India with a flourish in 1978, after refusing to accept 60 per cent Indian ownership of its local subsidiary, as the government had ordered. A year later, computers in India are still working much as before.

As a parting gift, IBM sold its leased computers to their hirers in return for three months' rent. These machines are now being serviced quite competently by the government's computer maintenance centre.

IBM's manufacture of peripherals and data centres has been taken over by a company formed by its former employees - International Data Management (IDM). IDM has just declared a dividend of 13 per cent on preference shares and 10 per cent on equity in its first year of operation.

IDM's success reflects in part the low technological level of IBM's former operations. IBM came to India in the 1960s, when the foreign exchange shortage dominated the Indian government's thinking. The company was allowed to import secondhand computers cheaply, recondition them, then hire or sell them in a completely protected market. Rentals alone soon earned IBM $12m a year on equipment with a tiny book value. In return, the government was promised a net gain of foreign exchange: IBM's exports of card punching machines and components outweighed its import costs and profit remittances.

In those days it hardly mattered that IBM's machines were outdated models. But it is going to matter from now on. New manufacturers are sprouting to cash in on a market expected to grow at a rate of $100m a year. IBM would have had to upgrade its local model range to compete with India's minicomputer makers - the Shriram group, Sarabhai group, Hindustan Computers and six others licensed to start production next year. IDM now faces the same problem. It needs to go into computer manufacture itself if it is to survive competition.

The government wants careful expansion of the industry by small companies and entrepreneurs. It is protecting them by prohibiting large companies from making more than five minicomputers a year, and by banning imports of minis, unless it can be proved that no Indian model can do the job as well (even, in "Indian models", of course, nearly all the critical components are imported). The government has also stopped foreign collaboration on knowhow arguing that Indian technicians returned from Europe and America know-enough. Imports of medium-sized computers are also not allowed.

Britain's ICL is one foreign computer company that continues to flourish in India. The company struck a deal with the government similar to IBM's on secondhand imports and software exports. In the late 1960s, it jointed with a public-sector unit to make computers in India, which IBM never wanted to do. ICL also agreed to reduce its equity to 40 per cent.

[The Economist]

INDIA'S DONATION TO AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi (IBS) - India has given a grant of Rs 50 lakhs to the United Nations Trust Fund for African development. The money will be used by the Economic Commission for Africa to obtain experts and consultancy and training services from India in various fields.

A PRAYER

Shankar Mehta

TO THAT MORNING LET MY SPIRIT AWAKE

Where the dawn is awakened by the chirping of the birds,
Where the aroma of the flowers is unique,
When peace is followed by tranquility,
And tranquility is followed by peace,
To that morning let my spirit awake!

Where the darkness is overcome by brightness,
Where the shadows of doubt disappear,
Where indecisions are overcome by decisions,
Where head and heart are near,
To that morning let my spirit awake!

Where people do not wake up to rush and run,
Where people do not wake up to headaches and worries,
Where people wake up to be 'one',
Where people wake up to pleasant memories,
To that morning let my spirit awake!

Where people are accepted as 'such'
and differences are valued 'very much',
Where individuals are held in esteem,
and justice is 'just' and 'supreme',
To that morning let my spirit awake!

Where people have love and sympathy,
Where arrogance is replaced by empathy,
Where wars are conquered without weapons,
Where this is a reality and happens,
To that morning let my spirit awake!

Where people have passion for compassion,
Where the troubled are met with understanding,
Where to hurt others is not a fashion,
Where people are giving and not demanding,
To that morning let my spirit awake!

Where beauty is within and without,
Where judgment is left up to Him,
Where Truth is eternal and absolute,
Where people approach others without doubts,
To that morning let my spirit awake!

Where people are honest and fair,
Where melodies fill the air,
Where no one suffers or wails,
Where feelings of love prevail,
To that morning let my spirit awake!

Final in the series

Immigration regulations

continued from last issue...

Inquiries

27. (1) Where the case presenting officer at an inquiry may request that any dependent member of the family be included in any deportation order or departure notice that may be made against or issued to the person who is the subject of the inquiry, he shall, at the commencement of the inquiry, inform the adjudicator accordingly, and the adjudicator shall satisfy himself that each such member of the family or his representative is aware

(a) of the time and place of the inquiry;
(b) that he may obtain counsel at his own expense to represent him at the inquiry; and
(c) that he may participate at the inquiry by examining evidence, cross-examining witnesses and presenting evidence.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) and before any evidence is presented at the inquiry, the adjudicator shall satisfy himself that

(a) the requirements of subsection 30(1) of the Act have been complied with;
(b) where applicable, a copy of the report made pursuant to subsection 20(1), 27(1) or 27(2) of the Act has been made available to the person concerned; and
(c) the person concerned is able to understand and communicate in the language in which the inquiry is being held.

(3) Where the adjudicator presiding at an inquiry is not satisfied with respect to any of the matters referred to in subsection (1) or (2), he shall adjourn the inquiry to enable the case presenting officer to obtain sufficient evidence to satisfy the adjudicator that the requirements of subsection (1) and paragraphs (2) (a) and (b) have been complied with or to obtain the services of an interpreter, as the case may be.

28. Where the services of an interpreter are required at an inquiry to enable the person concerned to understand and communicate at the inquiry,

(a) the interpreter shall be provided at no cost to that person, and
(b) the adjudicator presiding at the inquiry shall administer an oath to the interpreter whereby the interpreter swears to translate accurately to the best of his ability all the questions asked, answers given and statements made at the inquiry and any documents submitted to the adjudicator in the course of the inquiry.

29. (1) When the requirements of sections 27 and 28 have been met, the case presenting officer at the inquiry shall,

(a) where a report has been made pursuant to paragraph 20(1)(a) of the Act or a direction has been made pursuant to subsection 27(3) of the Act, read to and file with the adjudicator as an exhibit the report or the direction and a copy of the report on the basis of which the direction was made; and
(b) where the person concerned has been arrested pursuant to subsection 104(2) of the Act, inform the adjudicator of the allegations that have been made against that person for the purposes of the inquiry.

(2) When the requirements of subsection (1) have been met, the adjudicator presiding at the inquiry shall inform the person concerned of the reasons for the inquiry, of the allegations that have been made and of the possible consequences of the inquiry.

30. Each person who gives evidence at an inquiry shall take an oath to tell the truth and to answer to the best of his ability all questions asked of him at the inquiry that are considered relevant by the adjudicator.

31.(1) When the requirements of section 29 have been met, the case presenting officer shall present such evidence as he deems proper and the adjudicator allows to establish the allegations that have been made against the person concerned.

(2) The person concerned or his counsel shall be given a reasonable opportunity to examine any evidence and to cross-examine any witnesses presented by the case presenting officer.

32.(1) When the case presenting officer has concluded presenting the evidence referred to in subsection 31(1), the person concerned or his counsel shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present such evidence as he deems proper and the adjudicator allows.

(2) The case presenting officer shall be given a reasonable opportunity to examine any evidence and to cross-examine any witnesses presented by the person concerned or his counsel.

33. When the person concerned or his counsel has concluded presenting evidence, the case presenting officer shall be given a reasonable opportunity to present such evidence in reply to the evidence presented by the person concerned or his counsel as he deems proper and the adjudicator allows.

34. (1) Notwithstanding the requirements of sections 31 to 33, the adjudicator may require or permit evidence to be adduced at an inquiry in such manner as he deems appropriate having regard to all the circumstances of the case including the burden of proof and presumption referred to in subsections 8 (1) and (2) of the Act.

(2) After the evidence has been presented at an inquiry, the case presenting office and the person concerned or his counsel shall be given a reasonable opportunity to make such submissions as they deem proper in the circumstances and the adjudicator allows.

35. (1) The adjudicator presiding at an inquiry may adjourn the inquiry at any time for the purpose of ensuring a full and proper inquiry.

(2) Where an inquiry is adjourned pursuant to these Regulations or subsection 29(5) of the Act, it shall be resumed at such time and place as is directed by the adjudicator presiding at the inquiry.

(3) Where an inquiry has been adjourned pursuant to the Act or these Regulations, it may be resumed by an adjudicator other than the adjudicator who presided at the adjourned inquiry with the consent of the person concerned or where no substantive evidence has been adduced.

(4) Where substantive evidence has been adduced at an adjourned inquiry and the person concerned refuses to consent to the resumption of the inquiry by an adjudicator other than the adjudicator who presided at the adjourned inquiry, the inquiry shall be recommenced.

36. (1) Where, at the conclusion of an inquiry, the adjudicator makes a removal order against or issues a departure notice to a person, the order or notice shall be dated and signed by the adjudicator and shall set forth the basis on which the order was made or the notice was issued.

(2) Where a removal order is made or a departure notice is issued in the presence of the person concerned, a copy of the order or notice shall be served personally on the person concerned and his counsel, if any.

(3) Where a removal order is made or a departure notice is issued in the absence of the person concerned, a copy of the order or notice shall be served on the person concerned and his counsel, if any, personally or by sending it by ordinary prepaid mail addressed to the person concerned and to his counsel, if any, at their latest known addresses.

(4) Where, at the conclusion of an inquiry, the adjudicator does not make a removal order against or issue a departure notice to a person, the adjudicator shall, at the request of the case presenting officer or the person concerned, provide written reasons for his decision.

37. (1) Where an inquiry is adjourned or where an adjudicator makes a removal order against the person concerned, the case presenting officer, in the event that detention or continued detention of the person is in his opinion justified, shall request that the adjudicator make an order for the detention or continued detention of the person concerned and shall inform the adjudicator of the reasons for the request.

(2) Where a request for detention or continued detention is made pursuant to subsection (1), the person concerned or his counsel shall be given a reasonable opportunity to reply to the request and make submissions with respect thereto.

38. Where a removal order is made against a person, a senior immigration officer shall so inform the transportation company that is required to convey or cause to be conveyed from Canada that person and serve that transportation company with a notice requiring it to convey or cause to be conveyed from Canada that person and specifying whether the transportation company is liable to pay the costs of such conveyance.

39. An inquiry may be reopened by an adjudicator pursuant to subsection 35(1) of the Act at the written request or with the written permission of the person concerned or where the decision made at the inquiry will be amended to the benefit of the person concerned.

Redetermination of Refugee Claims

40. (1) A person who claims to be a Convention refugee and who has been informed in writing by the Minister pursuant to subsection 45(5) of the Act that he is not a Convention refugee may, within seven days after he is so informed, make an application in writing to the Board in accordance with section 70 of the Act for a redetermination of his claim that he is a Convention refugee.

(2) An application for a redetermination referred to in subsection (1) may be delivered to an immigration officer who shall forthwith forward the application to the Board.

Refusal of Sponsored Applications

41. (1) Where an immigration officer refuses to approve an application for landing that has been made by a member of the family class and has been sponsored, the immigration officer shall,

(a) where the refusal to approve the application is made on the grounds referred to in paragraph 79 (1) (a) of the Act, provide to the sponsor, or
(b) where the refusal to approve the application is made on the grounds referred to in paragraph 79(1)(b) of the Act, provide to the member of the family class

a summary of the information on which his reason for refusal is based.

(2) Where an application for landing made by a member of the family class has been refused pursuant to subsection 79(1) of the Act, an immigration officer shall inform the sponsor in writing that if he is a Canadian citizen he has a right of appeal to the Board pursuant to subsection 79(2) of the Act.

Removal and Detention Costs

42. The costs and expenses to be included in determining removal and detention costs are

(a) expenses incurred by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission in locating any person who came into Canada as or to become a member of a crew and, without the approval of an immigration officer, failed to be on the vehicle when it left a port of entry;
(b) expenses incurred in the identification for removal of the person who is to be removed from Canada;
(c) expenses incurred in procuring travel documentation for the person who is to be removed from Canada;
(d) expenses incurred in providing an escort for the person who is to be removed from Canada to the place to which that person is to be removed, including the transportation expenses incurred for the escort to return to Canada;
(e) the costs of accommodation, meals, guard service, medical treatment and hospital care incurred while a person is detained under the Act; and
(f) any expenses incurred within or outside Canada with respect to the transportation of the person who is removed from Canada.

Photographs and Fingerprints

43. Every person who is required under the Act to obtain a visa or to obtain authorization for a purpose referred to in Section 10 of the Act shall provide with his application for the visa or authorization two clearly identifiable photographs of himself.

44. (1) Any person against whom a removal order is made may be required by an immigration officer to be photographed or fingerprinted or both.

(2) Where an immigration officer is not satisfied with respect to the identity of any person who

(a) makes an application for a visa or for an authorization for a purpose referred to in section 10 of the Act,
(b) seeks admission,
(c) makes an application pursuant to subsection 16(1) of the Act, or
(d) has been arrested pursuant to section 104 of the Act, he may require that person to be photographed or fingerprinted or both.

Transportation Loans and Assistance Loans

45.(1) The Minister may make transportation loans to immigrants and to persons who are

(a) Canadian citizens or permanent residents residing in Canada who have made an application to the Minister for financial assistance to obtain, for dependants who are seeking landing, transportation to Canada and transportation from their port of arrival to their place of destination inCanada;
(b) seeking landing and are in possession of a permit; or
(c) Convention refugees or members of a class of persons designated pursuant to paragraph 115 (1)(d) of the Act who are in Canada, are seeking landing and have made an application to the Minister for financial assistance to obtain, for dependants who are seeking landing, transportation to Canada and transportation from their port of arrival to their place of destination in Canada.

(2) The Minister may make assistance loans to permanent residents, Convention refugees and persons who are lawfully in Canada and seeking landing.

46. (1) Where a loan is made to a person pursuant to section 45, it shall, subject to section 47, be repaid in full by consecutive monthly instalments commencing

(a) in the case of a transportation loan, on the first day of the month following the month in which the person for whose benefit the loan was made arrives in Canada; and

(b) in the case of an assistance loan, on the first day of the month following the month in which the proceeds of the loan are paid to or for the benefit of that person.

(2) A loan made to a person pursuant to section 45 is, subject to section 47, repayable

(a) where the amount of the loan is $500 or less, during a period of twelve months,
(b) where the amount of the loan is more than $500 but less than $1000, during a period of twenty-four months, or
(c) where the amount of the loan is $1000 or more, during a period of thirty-six months,
commencing on the day on which the first monthly instalment is payable.

(3) Where the employer of a person to whom a loan is made pursuant to section 45 is willing to institute repayment of the loan by means of a payroll deduction scheme, the Minister may require repayment by such means.

47. (1) Where a loan is made pursuant to section 45 to a Convention refugee or to a member of a class of persons designated pursuant to paragraph 115(1)(d) of the Act, an immigration officer may defer commencement of repayment of the loan for a period not exceeding twenty-four months, if, in his opinion, earlier commencement of repayment would result in undue hardship to that person or his dependants in Canada.

(2) Where a loan is made pursuant to section 45 to a person not referred to in subsection (1), and that person satisfies an immigration officer that by reason of his income, assets and liabilities he cannot reasonably repay the loan in accordance with the requirements of section 46, the immigration officer may defer payments or extend the period of time during which payments are to be made for a period of not more than six months.

48. (1) Where a loan is made pursuant to section 45 to a person not referred to in subsection 47(1), the loan shall, subject to subsection (2), bear interest at a rate equal to the rate established by the Minister of Finance for loans made by that Minister to Crown corporations and in effect on the first day of January of the year in which the loan was approved, computed from the first day of the month following the day on which that person arrives in Canada.

(2) Where a loan is made pursuant to section 45 to any person who has previously obtained a loan under that section that has not been repaid, the loan shall bear interest at a rate equal to the rate of interest payable on the loan that was previously obtained.

[continued Page 8].

FILMS

BATON BATON MEIN

Written, directed and produced by Basu Chatterji

Marital problem among the middleclass urban educated families is the prominent theme of Basu Chatterji's films. This time it is two Christian families in Bombay - the boy is a struggling artist and the girl well-employed as a secretary. They both spot each other while travelling in a suburban train to go to their respective offices. The girl's mother is anxious to find a match for the daughter, the boy feels attracted to the girl who shows disdain and a little hauteur. The intervention of the girl's uncle brings them together, and finally to the altar. The film's title **Baton Baton Mein** signifies that during the conversation love develops between the couple and talks lead them to marital vows.

To say that the film has a story-line would be doing injustice to it. It doesn't have any, as we understand it in the traditional sense. It has a plot no doubt, but it comprises a series of conversations and meetings between different people. These meetings bring out the differences of approach to marriage between the younger generation and the older one, and the fact that mothers are more conservative than fathers.

It is wrong to say, as some critics do, that the film echoes the strains of **Khatta Meetha**. The only similarity between the two films is that there are only two families central to the film's plot in each film. Otherwise, in their details and treatment, the two films are poles apart. The snippets of life presented in **Baton Baton Mein** are true to life and interesting for that matter. Basu Chatterji's observation of characters, situations and social traits finds full play in this film - whose screenplay is an education in itself. Like most Basu-da's films, one finds a little seriousness here, a little farce there and a little humour everywhere. This time, Basu-da finds humour even in drab situations. It would not be wrong to say that Basu-da has evolved a format of his own that neatly avoids the obvious and the commercial. And that is his success and acceptability with sophisticated, urban audiences.

The entire cast, including the newcomers, give a rich and remarkable performance. The ease and style with which they pace through their roles is creditable not only to themselves but to the director also who has a knack of selecting artists to suit the role.

Amol Palekar creates a believable character of a Christian youngman serious on booking a girl yet shy enough to take the initiative. Teena Munim has a girlish quality about her. In fetching costumes, she walks through her performance with charm and youthfulness. Of course, she is not required to display any histrionic talents. David is one of those rare actors who is always natural even though he may not will it. Sobhini Singh, in her first screen appearance, impresses one as a happy-go-lucky girl. The surprise is Pearl Padamsee, who made her screen debut in Basu-da's **Khatta Meetha** as the middle-aged Parsi bride. In **Baton Baton Mein**, she plays mother, to a young girl (Teena Munim), eager to see her daughter married to a well-settled boy. Her motherly affection, her parental care, and her nervousness about the future of her daughter come across the screen superbly. One is amazed at this artiste's controlled emotions and understanding of the subtle nuances of her character. Her every gesture, movement, stance and glance seem to be calculated to the minutest detail.

FILMS

BATON BATON MEIN

Written, directed and produced by Basu Chatterji

Marital problem among the middleclass urban educated families is the prominent theme of Basu Chatterji's films. This time it is two Christian families in Bombay - the boy is a struggling artist and the girl well-employed as a secretary. They both spot each other while travelling in a suburban train to go to their respective offices. The girl's mother is anxious to find a match for the daughter, the boy feels attracted to the girl who shows disdain and a little hauteur. The intervention of the girl's uncle brings them together, and finally to the altar. The film's title **Baton Baton Mein** signifies that during the conversation love develops between the couple, and talks lead them to marital vows.

To say that the film has a story-line would be doing injustice to it. It doesn't have any, as we understand it in the traditional sense. It has a plot no doubt, but it comprises a series of conversations and meetings between different people. These meetings bring out the differences of approach to marriage between the younger generation and the older one, and the fact that mothers are more conservative than fathers.

It is wrong to say, as some critics do, that the film echoes the strains of **Khatta Meetha**. The only similarity between the two films is that there are only two families central to the film's plot in each film. Otherwise, in their details and treatment, the two films are poles apart. The snippets of life presented in **Baton Baton Mein** are true to life and interesting for that matter. Basu Chatterji's observation of characters, situations and social traits finds full play in this film - whose screenplay is an education in itself. Like most Basu-da's films, one finds a little seriousness here; a little farce there and a little humour everywhere. This time, Basu-da finds humour even in drab situations. It would not be wrong to say that Basu-da has evolved a format of his own that neatly avoids the obvious and the commercial. And that is his success and acceptability with sophisticated, urban audiences.

The entire cast, including the newcomers, give a rich and remarkable performance. The ease and style with which they pace through their roles is creditable not only to themselves but to the director also who has a knack of selecting artists to suit the role.

Amol Palekar creates a believable character of a Christian youngman serious on hooking a girl yet shy enough to take the initiative. Teena Munim has a girlish quality about her. In fetching costumes, she walks through her performance with charm and youthfulness. Of course, she is not required to display any histrionic talents. David is one of those rare actors who is always natural even though he may not will it. Sobhini Singh, in her first screen appearance, impresses one - as a happy-go-lucky girl. The surprise is Pearl Padamsee, who made her screen debut in Basu-da's **Khatta Meetha** as the middle-aged Parsi bride. In **Baton Batun Mein**, she plays mother, to a young girl (Teena Munim), eager to see her daughter married to a well-settled boy. Her motherly affection, her parental care, and her nervousness about the future of her daughter come across the screen superbly. One is amazed at this artiste's controlled emotions and understanding of the subtle nuances of her character. Her every gesture, movement, stance and glance seem to be calculated to the minutest detail.

Rajesh Roshan's exuberant music adds to the hilarity of the serio-comic situations.

Of course **Baton Baton Mein** is not as hilarious as **Gol Maal**, but then **Gol Maal** is more fanciful and farcical than **Baton Baton Mein**. The tempo in **Baton Baton Mein** is somewhat slow but Basu-da does not let the interest flag in any sequence.

CHAMBAL KI RAANI

Produced by Raghunadan

Directed by Radha Kant

Many eminent people are connected with the making of this film. Its story is credited to Krishan Chander, one of India's literary luminaries. Jan Nisar Akhtar is responsible for its lyrics and dialogue. Music is composed by Naushad. And a host of seasoned artists play the important roles.

The main role of course is played by Bindu for whom the dacoit's part is not a new thing. She has done it before: in Basu Bhattacharya's **Daku** with Kabir Bedi as her partner. In **Chambal Ki Raani** she has to play a twin personality: a nautch girl and a dacoit. She plays both with zest and abandon. The only odd thing about her dacoit is that she dons deep-red lipstick and light facial make-up, which could easily have been discarded. If in **Daku** she looked more rough and tough, it was because her make-up was dust and dirt of the land.

Making a woman-dacoit look glamorous was not done even in the early thirties when Sulochana (**Daki Ki Ladki**) and Anwari (**Daki ka Ladka**) played the women-dacoits. Geeta Bali also shunned make-up when she essayed the role of a she-dacoit in the early fifties (**Daku ki Ladki**). Anwari, Sulochana and Geeta Bali won the hearts of audiences by their dacoit roles through sheer stamina, bravado and physique. They refused to look more glamorous than what the role required. Bindu sees to it that her dacoit looks as glamorous and fetching as her nautch girl, if not more.

The Daku drama on the Indian screen is our equivalent to the Hollywood Western and Italian spaghetti. In the recent few years there has been a spate of dacoit dramas, with almost every leading man playing dacoit: Dharmendra, Sunil Dutt, Vinod Khanna, Kabir Bedi, Ranjit, Amjad Khan and others. As an action-cum-social drama it has become a popular genre. If Sanjeev Kumar has not done it so far, he has solely taken to playing character roles in socials. But it may be remembered that he made his screen debut as a stunt-man.

Dara Singh and Amjad Khan are the two dacoit leaders in **Chambal ki Raani**, and their common weakness for the nautch girl is the point of conflict between the two. But there is a third man in this triangle too: a civilian turned police officer assigned the job to nab the dacoits. He is so much in love with the nautch girl that he offers to take her as his wife. She rejects it not that she does not want to settle down to wifely duties, but for her extravagant nature. Man's inhumanity to woman - her patron's desire to possess her - leads her to join a dacoit gang (Amjad Khan's) and later form her own gang as the leader. She pillages and plunders and becomes a terror in the Chambal valley, her area of operation. This leads to her confrontation with the police officer (Mahendra Sandhu). Justice demands that she become a victim of the police officer's bullet. Her body falls down in the riverine and floats away...

The film's period is placed in the mid thirties but the dresses the characters wear are made of terrycot. The outdoor shooting is done in the Chambal valley ravines and the film-makers have done a good job of it. Sunil Dutt was perhaps the first film-maker to shoot his film **Mujhe Jeene Do** - the problem of rehabilitation of dacoits - in the Chambal Valley. In the fight sequences, Dara Singh and Amjad Khan are slow, but their doubles are quicker. One can easily spot the doubles - the camera at times catches their facial glimpses.

Bindu's **mujra** dances are well danced and choreographed. Naushad's musical compositions have a semi-classical flavour about them. It is perhaps the first time that Naushad has scored the background music for a dacoit movie. For effect he does not depend on noise but on music.

Krishan Chander, the progressive writer that he was, had written the story from the socio-economic point of view. The aspect of it is lost in the dacoit-drama. Bindu the nautch girl does not take to dacoity for socio-economic reasons but for man's lust for woman - a characteristic of feudal society.

MEENA KUMARI KI AMAR KAHANI [Hindi]

Directed by Sohrab Modi

Produced by Shyam Chawla

Many movie queens have been the subject of screen biographies - both for their sensational screen images and portrayals and for their controversial private lives. Jean Harlow's life and love were recreated on the screen by Hollywood. Australians sketched the early life of Marilyn Monroe and the trials and travails she had to undergo to become a screen actress.

About two years ago, Shyam Benegal presented a diluted version of the off-screen life of the famous and controversial Marathi screen actress, Hansa Wadekar, in **Bhumika**. The present film's title - **Meena Kumari Ki Amar Kahani** - is a mishomer. The film is not about Meena Kumari's real life. Only an attempt is made to trace the chief traits of her personality: tragedy was part of her life from her very childhood.

In her infancy Meena Kumari's (nee Maha Jabeen's) mother died. She had to earn a living for her family as a baby star. In her adulthood she had to earn enough to support the extravagant nature of the members of her family. She was not lucky in her love life: conjugal life cheated her of conjugal bliss. During the screen career of 25 years, she earned a lot of money, more than any of her contemporaries. Her gentle nature allowed her to be exploited - by her kith and kin, by her screen heroes and by film producers. She mostly played tragic roles, tragedy was part of her life, the same was true of her real life. She willingly paired with newcomers and unknown actors and helped them rise to stardom only to be forgotten. But she never complained. She poured her frustrations and disappointments in her poetry or dissolved her pains in drink. She played a barren wife and died a childless wife. Her visage reflected a pensive mood, her eyes spoke of a precious loss. She was wholeheartedly romantic and characteristically tragic in both her real and reel life. A queen of tragedy in both her on-screen and off-screen lives, one could hear the cry of her heart and read tragedy writ large on her face. Her voice lent a melancholic tone to her feelings. She often spoke of ironies and vicissitudes of life, she herself became an irony impersonate.

If she often played herself on the screen, she was cut for it and she loved it. In so many films, she played a heroine driven to death. Afzal Shadaab has spun a screenplay out of her half a dozen films and attempted to create parallels in her real life and screen portrayals. The film is a string of clips from six of her films: **Azad** with Dilip Kumar, **Shardu** with Raj Kapoor, **Gazal** with Sunil Dutt, **Chirag Kahan Roshni Kahan** with Rajndra Kumar, **Chandan Ka Palna** with Dharmendra and **Pakeezah** with Raaj Kumar. One misses another of her important films: **Sahib Bibi Aur Ghulam** with Guru Dutt in which she played another tragic role.

The structure of the film might be novel but is awkward - apparitions of Meena Kumari and her sister rise from the grave and roam about. Another spirit, that of Madhubala, one of Meena Kumari's contemporaries, asks her to narrate her life. She does it right from her childhood till her death by cirhosis of the liver. To illustrate the biography clips from Meena Kumari's different films are strung together with a first-person narrative, sometimes in poetry, at others in flowery prose.

In totality, all of it makes a curious mixture.

There is nothing much of direction to speak of, less so of photography by ace cinematographer R. D. Mathur. One hardly sees Dolly, playing, Meena Kumari, in her frontal profile, she is always photographed in side angles which is not complimentary: the outline of her nose is so different from that of Meena Kumari's.

DARSHAK in Democratic World.

Love in Canada

Directed by S. Ramanathan

Produced by Tyagi Janeshwar Dayal

Music by Hemant Kumar

As the first Indo-Canadian collaboration, **Love in Canada** is more or less a usual Hindi formula film.

The spirit, style and storyline of **Love in Canada** are just like those of any Madras-based formula film, as we said earlier. Only exception is that it doesn't have a villain. A Canadian fashion model is in love with an Indian boy whose friend also considers himself to be in love with her. When the lovers get separated due to misunderstanding, an Indian girl appears on the scene naturally to fall in love with the Indian boy. The plot thickens when it is made to believe that both the Indian boys are vying for the Indian girl's hand. The lifestyles of the two girls are of course different in keeping with their up-bringing and cultural patterns. Both the Indian boys are in sharp contrast to each other. Vinod Mehra is serious and sober, Jeetendra comedic and jocular. Of course, both of them get their respective spouses in the end - in keeping with the tradition of happy ending of Hindi formula films.

The film is mostly shot outdoors, near the US-Canada border, at the site of the Niagara Falls. The bridge that spans the two countries is the symbol of goodneighbourliness, but in the film it serves as the symbol of love. The film's original title was **The Bridge of Love**, which has been changed into **Love in Canada** for the Indian release. The scenic beauty and visual splendour of the Canadian landscape are breathtakingly captured but the colour quality of the print makes it faded and dull. Harshness of colour is not there in the tonal quality of the colour schemes.

Asrani's comedy sequences - an Indian landing in Canada for the first time and making a fool of himself - is fanciful but we doubt if even an illiterate Indian would behave like him in a foreign country.

Love in Canada would make the grade at the boxoffice, primarily for neat and clear smoochings, presence of bikini-clad Shelley Homich and charming foreign locales. It might be a forerunner of many more such co-productions between Indian film-makers and producers from abroad.

DARSHAK in Democratic World.

A film every 2½ days

Trivandrum, Jan. 17 (UNI) - Next to population, the fastest growing thing in Kerala seems to be the Malayalam Film.

What began as an unreleased silent movie in 1931, followed by a lone talkie in 1938, had grown into an industry producing 60 films a year by 1964. By 1978 the annual outturn was 135 pictures and this year the number was well over 160.

The average works out to be a movie every two and a half days.

With hardly about 1,000 theatres, including touring cinemas, the only 210 theatres in what are called class "A" centres in the state, the pressure on theatres has gone up.

Interestingly the Malayalam film industry has its roots still largely in Madras.

Lack of required production facilities at home resulted in the birth and growth of the Malayalam film industry in Madras and today the annual investment is estimated at Rs 40 million.

Of late, however, there is a trend towards bringing the industry back to the state. Currently, nearly half of the Malayalam films under production are being shot in Kerala.

The Kerala Government introduced in 1975 a system of subsidies to films made within the state with the main objective of transplanting the industry into the state.

The subsidy has recently also been extended to children's films and documentaries.

The Kerala State Film Development Corporation, aimed at financial stabilisation of the Malayalam film industry and technical and artistic improvement of films was set up under Government auspices in 1975. Its efforts have gone a long way in meeting many of the requirements of the film makers in Kerala.

Working almost round the clock are the four outdoor filming units of the Corporation. There is an equal number of units owned by others. The Development of the first phase of the sprawling 30 hectare public sector studio complex of the Film Development Corporation, set up with an investment of about Rs 40 million will be completed towards the end of the current financial year.

Chitralekha, said to be the lone cooperative film society which produced the gold-medal winning "Swayamvaram" (1972) has editing and recording facilities.

The society's own full-fledged studio is fast coming up. Film Actor Madhu has also launched his own studio. Kerala has, in addition a couple of two-decade old private sector studios.

While production facilities are thus being enlarged the crucial aspect of exhibition has also been taken in hand. The Corporation has already acquired land for construction of cinema houses in Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Chittoor, Alleppey and North Parur and has plans to open theatres in district and taluk headquarters.

Immigration regulations

Return or other Disposition of Seized Documents

49. (1) Subject to subsection (2), where any travel or other document has been seized and held pursuant to paragraph 111(2)(b) of the Act, it shall,

(a) where the person from whom it was seized is granted admission or allowed to come into Canada, be returned immediately to that person; or
(b) where the person from whom it was seized is not granted admission or allowed to come into Canada, be returned as soon as practicable to that person.

(2) Where it has been determined that any travel or other document seized and held pursuant to paragraph 111(2)(b) or (c) of the Act has been fraudulently or improperly obtained, it shall be returned to the rightful holder thereof or the proper issuing authority.

(3) Where any travel or other document was seized pursuant to paragraph 111(2)(c) of the Act to prevent the fraudulent or improper use of such document or where the rightful holder or the proper issuing authority of any travel or other document seized pursuant to paragraph 111(2)(b) or (c) of the Act cannot be determined, such document may be destroyed.

Obligations of Transportation Companies

50.(1). Transportation companies conveying immigrants or visitors to Canada shall ensure that all immigrants and visitors who are required to obtain a visa before they appear at a port of entry are in possession of valid visas.

(2) When the Minister informs a transportation company that a named person, who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident, is, in his opinion, a member of any of the classes described in subsection 19(1) of the Act, the transportation company shall not carry that person to Canada.

51. Where any person who is required under the Act to be held in custody by a transportation company or member of a crew escapes from custody, the transportation company or member of a crew into whose custody that person was released or placed shall forthwith make a written report with respect to the escape to an immigration officer.

52. Where any person has secreted himself in or on a vehicle coming to Canada, the master shall

(a) forthwith after the arrival of the vehicle in Canada make a written report with respect to that person to an immigration officer; and
(b) hold that person in custody on the vehicle unless a senior immigration officer has given written permission to the master to release that person.

53. (1) Where a ship of foreign registry with a crew of more than ten members arrives in Canada, the master shall forthwith provide a senior immigration officer with a list of the members of the crew.

(2) The master of a ship referred to in subsection (1) shall, at the time of the departure from Canada of the ship, provide a senior immigration officer with a list of the members of the crew indicating thereon any changes from the list provided pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) Where, at any time after the arrival in Canada of a vehicle of foreign registry and before the departure thereof from Canada, any member of the crew

(a) is discharged or hospitalized or seeks to come into Canada, or
(b) deserts or fails to rejoin the vehicle at the time required, the master shall forthwith make a report with respect to that member of the crew to a senior immigration officer.

54. (1) When, after the commencement of a calendar year, a ship of Canadian registry with a crew of more than ten members first arrives in Canada, the master shall forthwith provide a senior immigration officer with a list of the members of the crew.

(2) Where at the time of any arrival in Canada, after the first arrival in any calendar year, of a ship referred to in subsection (1), any change from the list provided pursuant to subsection (1) exists, the master shall forthwith provide a senior immigration officer with a list of the members of the crew.

(3) At the time of the last arrival in Canada in any calendar year of a ship referred to in subsection (1), the master shall provide a senior immigration officer with a list of the members of the crew.

(4) Where, at any time after the arrival in Canada of a vehicle of Canadian registry and before the departure thereof from Canada, any member of the crew

(a) is discharged or hospitalized or seeks to come into Canada, or
(b) deserts or fails to rejoin the vehicle at the time required, the master shall forthwith make a report with respect to that member of the crew to a senior immigration officer.

Property of Deceased Persons

55. Where a person, other than a Canadian citizen or permanent resident, dies in Canada at an immigrant station or at some other place while he is under the control and supervision of an immigration officer, a senior immigration officer shall

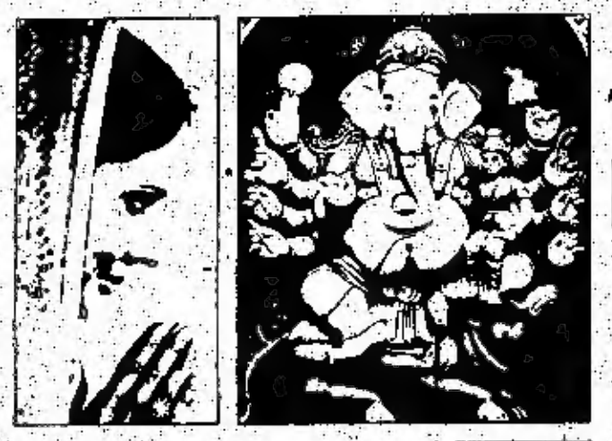
(a) prepare a written report accounting for all moneys and personal property belonging to the person at that station or place, and, unless otherwise directed by the Minister,
(b) where a relative of the person is known by the senior immigration officer to be in Canada, deliver the moneys and personal property and a copy of the written report referred to in paragraph (a) to the relative and obtain a receipt therefor, or
(c) in any case not referred to in paragraph (b), deliver the moneys and personal property and a copy of the written report referred to in paragraph (a) to the consular authorities in Canada of the country of which that person was a citizen or resident and obtain a receipt therefor.

THE END

Bengal's multi-culturalism

New Delhi (IBS) - 'Unity in Diversity', that is the way of the electorate in Bengal, where people speak some 227 different languages. Forty languages are of foreign origin, others, including tribal dialects, have no script but have been spoken for eons.

Apart from Bengali, the regional language, Hindi comes next to the mother tongue, and Urdu ranks third. Telegu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada come next on the list. In the foreign language department, other than English, Chinese, Arabic and German are widely spoken tongues; Armenian, Burmese, Danish, Dutch, Japanese, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Pushta and Russian are also spoken.



DELHI/ BOMBAY

THE AIR-INDIA ADVANTAGE. WE GET YOU TO INDIA FASTER.

When you want to get to India quickly, Air-India has the flights you want. Four express flights to India each week. You can fly the Delhi Express every Wednesday and Sunday. Or the Bombay Express every Friday and Saturday. We also have flights leaving for London and India every night. The express flights leave New York at 8:50 PM and arrive in India with only one stop in London.

When you fly Air-India, fast flights aren't the only advantage. There's also our gentle, considerate Indian service. The kind you like best.

Our special express flights are just another way we say to the Indian community "We're your airline." For more information on our flight schedules and other Air-India advantages, see your travel agent or call us.

AIR-INDIA

WE'RE YOUR AIRLINE.

1 Place Ville Marie, Suite 1921, Montreal, Que. H3B 2C3
For Reservations (514) 871-1357, Sales Office (514) 875-5196

Hare Krish devotee wi in court

Victim Warns Against 'Mercenaries'

For Madonna Slavin Walford, a twenty-three-year-old Hare Krishna devotee, it meant the end of a painful three-year drama that included kidnapping, attempted deprogramming, and several legal battles.

For the so-called deprogrammers, associates of well-known professional "deprogrammer" Ted Patrick, it was a major legal and financial setback.

A Los Angeles federal court judge last month approved the largest settlement to date in any U.S religious kidnapping/deprogramming case, awarding Mrs. Walford $10,000.

The order, which also stipulated that the deprogrammers pay court costs (about $15,000), further enjoined them from being involved in the "deprogramming" of any Hare Krishna devotee anywhere.

Addressing the media at a press conference following the court agreement, Mrs. Walford called deprogrammers "mercenaries who will destroy a son's or daughter's respect for their parents just to line their own pockets.

"Deprogrammers charge between $5,000 and $75,000 per head," she said.

Libyan contr for Cochin fir

New Delhi (IBS) - A Cochin based turnkey engineering corporation has entered the international construction field by winning a contract for a 33 million dollars housing project in Libya.

This is the first time that

Indo-Bangla

New Delhi (IBS) - Bangladesh i keen to have India tance i industrialisation and pernanen trade relationship, according t sources here.

Mr. Kannan, leader of a team t Bangladesh, stated that at leas 1,000 items were identified wher India could help Bangladesh b

Indian

New Delhi (IBs) - Dr. M.R Chakravarti, founder professor o the first department of huma genetics at Andhra University, a Waltair, has been elected counc

member of the International Association of Human Biologist for five years effective this Dece mber.

FREE FOR NEW

In order to help the recen minimum discomfort, The Ca send the paper free for three have stayed in Canada or U MONTHS.

Therefore if you are a recen immigrant visa fill in the follo

NAME.....

ADRESS .....

DATE OF ARR

CITY

POSTAL COD

Hare Krishna devotee wins $10,000 in court

Victim Warns Against 'Mercenaries'

For Madonna Slavin Walford, a twenty-three-year-old Hare Krishna devotee, it meant the end of a painful, three-year drama that included kidnapping, attempted deprogramming, and several legal battles.

For the so-called deprogrammers, associates of well-known professional "deprogrammer" Ted Patrick, it was a major legal and financial setback.

A Los Angeles federal court judge last month approved the largest settlement to date in any U.S religious kidnapping/deprogramming case, awarding Mrs. Walford $10,000.

The order, which also stipulated that the deprogrammers pay court costs (about $15,000), further enjoined them from being involved in the "deprogramming" of any Hare Krishna devotee anywhere.

Addressing the media at a press conference following the court agreement, Mrs. Walford called deprogrammers "mercenaries who will destroy a son's or daughter's respect for their parents just to line their own pockets.

"Deprogrammers charge between $5,000 and $75,000 per head," she said.

Mrs. Walford urged Americans to try to understand the Krishna movement, not in connection with today's quasi-spiritual groups and newly formed cults, but as the original form of the world's oldest religion, Hinduism.

"For three years I have been fighting in the courts to exercise my God-given right to walk the streets of America without fear of being violently kidnapped because of my religion," she said.

"I appeal to Americans everywhere, and particularly to parents of Hare Krishna devotees throughout this nation, to understand that this is not a cult. I am practicing a religion that is more than five thousand years old, a religion whose book of truth, the **Bhagavad-gita**, is sacred to more than six hundred million people on this planet."

Mrs. Walford, a member of the Hare Krishna religion for the past four years, was abducted from her parents' home in 1976 and driven to northern California for deprogramming sessions.

By playing along with her captors, she escaped after five days of psychological and physical pressures designed to make her abandon her faith in the Krishna religion.

An earlier $2.5 million suit against her family and Ted Patrick was settled for $12,000.

Year of success against drought

New Delhi, Jan. 16 (UNI) - The year drawing to a close will probably be remembered as much for the manner in which the drought situation was tackled in the country as for the severity of the catastrophe itself.

Despite the drought, which affected about 200 million people and 123 million cattle in eleven sates in the wake of failure of the south west monsoon, the country did not have to seek food aid from abroad. Nor was any instance of starvation death reported.

Meanwhile, procurement of kharif cereals is proceeding briskly, having already exceeded 2.2 million tonnes of rice.

Review of the events on the farm front during the year shows that the success of the battle against drought was mainly proper planning and effective coordination all along the line among the Centre, the states, the agricultural universities, extension agencies, and all those engaged in minimising distress. The drought was equally a test for the measure of stability achieved by Indian agriculture.

A major source of strength in fighting the drought was a big grain reserve bulk over the years as part of the national food security system.

The allotment of foodgrains made by the Centre to the states during the year amounted to 19.6 million tonnes, including 13.4 million tonnes of wheat and .2 million tonnes of rice. In the drought-affected states taken together, the allotment of foodgrains was 11.1 million tonnes.

Despite the stepped-up offtake, the stocks of foodgrains held by the Food Corporation of India as on December 1 amounted to 16 million tonnes comprising nine million tonnes of wheat and seven million tonnes of rice. The foodgrains stock held by FCI in drought affected states alone were 8.3 million tonnes.

To ease unemployment among the landless labourers and small farmers in the wake of crop failure, a special Food-For Work programme was started with an allocation of two million tonnes of grains. This was in addition to the normal Food-For-Work programme for which 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains was allotted.

The Central Government has so far released 1.83 million tonnes under the two programmes. The utilisation reported so far under the normal programme is 0.86 million tonnes.

The Food-For-Work programme including the special programme has the potential to generate employment of over 140 crore mandays during the year.

In addition, one lakh tonnes of grains is earmarked for a Food For Nutrition programme, aimed at insulating the old, the infants, pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children, against starvation deaths in the drought-hit states.

Since drinking water was a serious problem in many of the drought-affected areas, an inter-ministerial committee was set up to expedite mobilisation of rigs in the country, and from abroad, for boring drinking water wells in hard rock areas.

Thirty-one rigs were mobilised till the middle of this month from the Central Groundwater Board, State Governments and UNICEF.

Indigenous manufacturers have indicated that 48 more rigs would be available by the end of March this year which would be purchased by the state governments. Supply of ten rigs from UNICEF is already in the pipeline. While 31 more are expected to be available by the end of March.

Meanwhile, the cabinet committee of Drought has approved a proposal to place Rs 50 million at the disposal of the ministry of works and housing to constitute a purchase team to visit foreign countries for purchase of rigs.

For preserving livestock facing fodder and feed shortage, an action plan was worked out and sent to directors of aminal husbandry and relief commissioners.

An important step taken by the centre during the year was the establishment of a crop weather watch group which started functioning from June. The group was keeping a constant watch on the weather and suggesting timely measures to save as much crop life as possible.

Equally significant was the preparation of contingency plans which helped the farmers to get the best out of a bad situation.

A series of steps were taken during the year to tie up all arrangements for supply of seeds, inputs credit and all available irrigation water to save crop life in the Most Seriously Affected (MSA) areas and to boost production in the Most Favourable Areas (MFA).

Besides, a special task force on drought comprising representatives of the Union Ministries of Railways, Rural Reconstruction, Social Welfare Department of Food, Petroleum and Irrigation, Civil Supplies, Power, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Public Health/Engineering Organisation was constituted recently for coordinated work on drought relief.

One of the major lessons of the 1979 drought has been the need for maintaining food reserves at as high a level as possible.

The food reserve question would focus attention on another important development during the year - the sugar crisis. It has been argued that the sugar problem faced during the year could have been met effectively if a sugar buffer had been created during the preceding years.

Among the other lessons of the drought are: the need for speedy implementation of a national grid of national godowns; according high priority to the development of drinking water, security system both for human and cattle which can confer enduring benefits through the Food-For-Work programme, development of an energy management strategy and promotion of a more scientific land and water use systems.

Libyan contract for Cochin firm

New Delhi (IBS) - A Cochin based turnkey engineering corporation has entered the international construction field by winning a contract for a 33 million dollars housing project in Libya.

This is the first time that a Kerala based concern has won a multi-million dollar contract in the face of stiff competition in the international field. Chairman of the concern, Mr. Abdul Khader, said that the work deals with building 650 housing units near the port city of Bengazhi.

Indo-Bangla cooperation

New Delhi (IBS) - Bangladesh is keen to have India tance in industrialisation and permanent trade relationship, according to sources here.

Mr. Kannan, leader of a team to Bangladesh, stated that at least 1,000 items were identified where India could help Bangladesh by way of technology. The authorities there had begun to realise that by dealing with India rather than with Japan or the West they would benefit more. The country wanted cooperation in the setting up of small-scale industry, assistance in setting up a proto-type-cum-production-cum-development centre in India.

Indian elected

New Delhi (IBs) - Dr. M.R. Chakravarti, founder professor of the first department of human genetics at Andhra University at Waltair, has been elected council member of the International Association of Human Biologists for five years effective this December.

Dr. Chakravarti is presently collaborating with the ethnology department of the University of Zurich as a foreign research fellow. He has also been collaborating with the Davis Institute of Neuropsychiatry at Kanke in Ranchi in behavioural genetics especially on genetics of mental illness.

Thyagaraja festival

The 133rd anniversary of saint-composer Thyagaraja (1767-1847), one of the south Indian musical trinity, was celebrated with exceptional enthusiasm by the Indian community here in Sunnyvale California on January 6th.

The crowd was relatively small. But as the afternoon wore on, the enthusiasm generated by Rama bhakti became infectious. The program lasting nearly five hours and devoted entirely to the compositions of Thyagaraja was highlighted by an orchestral arrangement known as Ghoshtiganam. Eight vocalists and five instrumentalists - all local amateurs - together performed in flwaless style the difficult pancha ratna kirtanas of Thyagaraja in the traditional Gana ragas: Nata, Gauli, Arabhi, Sri and Varali. Truly inspiring was their version of 'Endaro Mahanabhavulu'. Though the absence of a percussion instrument was obvious, it did not prove to be a major handicap during the group singing as the absence of the tonic (sruti) was in some of the individual kirthanas that followed. Srilakshmi Kolavennu's rendering was particularly effective and well appreciated. The disconcerting habit of one or two persons in the audience who kept on singing in tandem with the Ghoshtiganam was mildly irritating.

A short introduction by S. Thridhandam reconstructed certain philosophical premises of the composer, providing a necessary background to the afternoon's festivities. The prayer and flora offerings at the beginning and in the end were done with simple grace and style as befitted the occasion. The admission-free event concluded with a lavish and homely potlock dinner for nearly 150 persons.

Most participants agreed that the first Thyagaraja Aradhana in California ought to be a regular annual exercise in musical consciousness; a reflection of the one held annually on the banks of the Kaveri in Tiruvaiyyaru, Tamil-Nadu.

Francis Assisi.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA FOR ONLY LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

NAME.....

ADRESS .....

DATE OF ARRIVAL .....

CITY .....

POSTAL CODE .....

Consumer beat

On food and freezer

Don't go Hungry with Food and Freezer Plans.

With constantly rising food costs; consumers are looking for ways to shop more carefully in order to stretch their shrinking dollars.

Buying food in large quantities under a food and freezer plan appeals to many people. After all, the idea behind such a plan is to save money on meat and grocery items and eliminate shopping trips.

Many consumers have participated in food plans for years and are happy with the system. However, it is important to evaluate any plan carefully before signing any papers or contracts.

What you pay is what you get

It's easy to be lured into a hasty decision by persuasive advertisements showing a low weekly amount to pay for both food and a freezer. A fast-talking salesperson coming to discuss the plan at the prospective buyer's home may not clear up the many questions that should arise.

The sales talk is often a clever confusion of figures that makes the plan sound very desirable but remains totally incomprehensible to many people. Guided by friendly persuasion, consumers may sign papers and issue post-dated cheques, and then find themselves bound to pay not only for food but also for a freezer and/or a microwave oven, including high interest charges.

Don't be afraid to ask

The ministry of consumer and commercial relations is concerned that many people may be afraid to admit they don't understand the salesperson's figures which may be deliberately confusing.

Ask the following questions (and any others you can think of) and don't settle for evasive answers. A reputable company will gladly supply you with clear answers.

- If you have to pay a membership fee or buy a freezer in order to join the food plan, will that amount be part of your 'low' payments? If so, will it reduce the quantity of food you are going to receive? How much of that 'low' payment will go towards food and how much towards a freezer and/or microwave oven?

- How much food will you actually receive? Will it be enough for the time limit (e.g. six months) you are discussing? **You should make some calculations before the salesperson visits you.** Check several staple items the following way: if your family eats one pound of bacon per week, you would need 26 lbs for six months; five lbs of hamburger per week would be 130 lbs for six months; 10 cans of soup per week would be 260 cans for six months; and so on down the list of your regular weekly food supply. This should also give you an idea of how much money you now spend on certain items, and you will then better understand the figures quoted to you.

- Are you ordering meat by 'hanging' or 'carcass' weight? You must realize that, because of the shrinking, cutting and trimming of the meat, the net weight you will receive in the frozen packages will be considerably less than the 'hanging' or 'carcass' weight you ordered.

- Is the food plan company actually in the food business, or is it only selling food plans, freezers and microwave ovens? Is it simply taking orders for a food supply company or wholesaler?

- Who will actually supply the food? Will you be dealing with another company altogether? Will that other company charge you certain fees which are not included in the food plan you intend to buy? (It might be cheaper for you to deal directly with that company.)

- Do you get an order form with the food prices listed before you sign the food order? Or will you only get the detailed price list with the food delivery? This is important to know because the validity of the contract signed starts only when you're in possession of all details, including the itemized prices for the goods.

- Separate the cost of the freezer and/or microwave oven from the food cost. Is the price of the appliance lower than in stores, or could you get a better buy on your own? If it's more expensive than in a store and you're told that it's a better make with a longer guarantee, can you write down the specifications and description so you can comparison shop before signing?

- What will be the cost of financing? Could you get more favorable rates at a financial institution of your choice? With high interest rates, is the deal still a bargain?

- Are you allowed to think it over? Or are you told that you can sign only on that particular day? Why? (A reputable company has nothing to lose in an extra few days; prices, quality and conditions remain the same.) If you're not allowed to think it over, the deal may not be as good as it pretends to be.

Don't sign anything before you fully understand what you're signing. Remember, it's **YOUR** money you're talking about.

Know your rights

Since a food and freezer plan is a complex deal, try not to make an appointment with the salesperson late in the evening. After a long working day, you may be too tired to think logically and to evaluate the proposal critically. Your resistance to a smooth sales pitch may be very low.

Know your rights as a consumer. Under The Consumer Protection Act, you may cancel a contract signed in your home by sending a registered letter to the company within two full working days of signing.

You must realize, however, that you may have signed more than one contract: one for the food, and one for the appliance. Whereas the two-day cooling-off period for the appliance contract will start immediately, the food contract will become valid only once you receive an itemized price list (which could be the same evening, or when you receive the food some time later).

More information on The Consumer Protection Act and The Business Practices Act can be obtained from the Consumer Information Centre, 555 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. M7A 2H6. Collect calls are accepted at (416) 963-1111.

Compulsory auto insurance

Ontario motorists must now have insurance to register or renew the registration for their cars, warns Murray Thompson, executive director of the consumer ministry's Financial Institutions Division.

"The Compulsory Automobile Insurance Act came into effect on December 1, 1979, and Ontario drivers no longer have the option of paying $150 into the 'Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fund'", said Mr. Thompson, referring to the fund that compensated victims of hit-and-run and uninsured drivers. "And there are stiff penalties for drivers caught without insurance."

The fund will continue to pay claims to victims of accidents caused by uninsured drivers where no insurance company is involved, explained fund director Ernie Miles. But in the vast majority of cases, motorists injured by uninsured drivers (such as hit-and-run or out-of-province drivers, for example) will be compensated by their own insurance companies after March 1, 1980. This is possible under the new law which stipulates that every automobile insurance contract issued in the province will, as of March 1, 1980, include uninsured motorist coverage.

Under the scheme all cars, motorcycles, trucks and other motor vehicles will require at least $100,000 public liability, which pays claims arising from the injury, sickness or death of others as well as property damage resulting from an accident you caused, said Mr. Miles. "But because much higher awards are frequently made, you'd be wise to have at least $300,000 coverage."

Third party liability insurance doesn't cover damage to your own car. Therefore, Mr. Miles also recommends collision and comprehensive coverage to most drivers. "Collision insurance may not be necessary if your car isn't worth much, but with repairs so costly, it's a must for the more expensive automobile."

He advises drivers to buy collision policies with no less than $250 deductible, the amount the consumer pays while the insurer picks up the rest of the tab. "If you have $100 deductible, you'll have to pay higher premiums for the $150 difference."

Comprehensive insurance which compensates for theft, vandalism, broken windshields and other specified losses is advisable for all vehicles, said Mr. Miles.

"But probably the most important thing to remember, particularly if you're a first-time insurance buyer, is to shop around for the best deal," he said. Because the industry is competitive, rates can vary greatly.

"Ask your insurance agent to compare the different rates for the companies he deals with. Because each agent represents specific companies, it's best to comparison shop in order to get a good picture of what's available," said Mr. Miles.

Some consumers did not buy insurance because of the high premiums charged for their classification, Mr. Miles pointed out. "While the insurance industry has assured us that coverage will be available for everyone, high-risk drivers can expect to pay more," he said. "After all, the insurance company is taking a greater chance with a driver who has been in a few accidents or had impaired driving convictions."

However, some changes in the classification system will be phased in over the ensuing years, said Lear Wood, director of insurance services. "The ministry and the industry are developing a plan for a rating system placing more emphasis on driving record and years of experience rather than sex or age," he said. "By charging young drivers higher premiums than older ones with the same record and experience, the existing system goes against the principle of being innocent until proven guilty."

"We don't intend to subsidize bad drivers; we simply want the good drivers to be judged on an equal basis. But once drivers have established bad records they'll probably pay higher premiums than they would under the existing system," said Mr. Wood.

"Because we're making motor vehicle insurance compulsory, we feel an obligation to eliminate unfair discrimination," added Mr. Thompson. "And, unlike some no-fault insurance other jurisdictions have introduced, this system is based on responsibility."

Complaints about insurance may be referred to:

Information Claims and Policy Inquiry
Financial Institutions Division
Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
555 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A-2H6
(416) 963-0471

A free booklet and other information on buying insurance are available from the Consumer Information Centre, 555 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A-2H6. Collect calls are accepted at (416) 963-1111.

Doctor wins Rs.20 lakhs in suit

New Delhi (IBS) - Dr. Arun Dutt, a Calcutta-based doctor was awarded Rs. 20 lakhs as compensation for wrongful dismissal by a Kula Lumpur court from a private hospital in Malaysia.

The award, the first of its kind, was given to Dutt by a court ruling that he had been wrongfully dismissed in 1976.

Sri Lanka HC

Robert W. Clark, 53, originally from Yorkton, Saskatchewan, is to be High Commissioner to Sri Lanka. Mr. Clark (B.Ed., B.A., M.A. - University of Saskatchewan) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1956 and served abroad in Havana, San Jose and Geneva. Since May 1979 he has been a member of the Task Force on Representation in Multi-Post Countries.

Mr. Clark replaces Mr. P.S. Cooper who will return to Canada.

RICE BRAN BASED EDIBLE OIL

New Delhi (IBS) - A new edible oil based on rich bran will be in the market within the next couple of months, saving the country some Rs.7,000 million, by reducing the dependence on imported edible oil along with increasing the income of the poor farmer in rice growing belts.

TRADE AND CULTURAL

DIRECTORY

INDO-CANADIANS IN THE 1980s

To be published in March/April 1980

An Outstanding Medium For Your Advertising Message

NEVER BEFORE SO MUCH IN ONE CONSOLIDATED DIRECTORY

Advertisers are requested to book their advertisements as soon as possible.

Also, for listing your name and particulars, please phone or contact

SUPER INTERNATIONAL INC.

545 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1X4

Telephones (604) 879-0713 and (604) 876-2429

In Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces, contact the Eastern Region representatives:

Jaswant Chaudhry or Vinod Relan

A.B.C. COMPANY

(Specialists in 110/220 volts transformers)

1206 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ont.

Telephone (416) 463-8886

KITCHEN

By Pranati Sen

Cheesy Tandoori Bread

Most of us have had enough ho
trying to find some way to
nutritionists do not recommend
low-calorie nutritious foods. On
or Naan. The usual tandoori bre
baked. I have tried different
came up with an excellent rec
wheat flour instead of the usual
½ pound of cheese - an exceller
way to serve tandoori bread is
served with dal (lentil soup) a
makes an excellent dinner. Fr
treat but it can be prepared ahea
serving. Leftover bread either
lunch.

½ lb. cheddar cheese, grated
2½ cups whole wheat flour
½ tsp. salt
3 tsp. baking powder
¼ cup oil
2 large eggs
½ cup plain thick yogurt
Poppy seeds

Combine flour, salt and baking p
and mix well. Beat oil, egg, and
until mixed. Pour the liquid mix
with hands to make a dough.
knead lightly 4 to 5 times. Divid
With greased palms flatten each
of a leaf, wide at the base and n
inch thick. Brush tops of leave
poppy seeds. Preheat oven to 3
and arrange the breads side by
bottom in 8 breads. Bake for 35 t
brown.

Note: For better flavor use ½ c
recipe.

Winter weather and the exchang
playing havoc with prices of in
better time to try some rutabaga
which are grown right here in Ca
reasonable price.

Rutabaga Kopta with Sourcream

2 cups mashed, cooked carrot, o
1 cup cooked mashed potatoes
1 large egg
1 tsp. salt and 1 tsp. sugar
¼ tsp. of each turmeric, chili po
1 tsp. cumin powder
1 large egg, lightly beaten with
½ cup fine, dry bread crumbs
Oil for deep frying

Combine carrot or turnips, mas
sugar. Mix well. Chill until mix
balls. Dip them in egg mixture
roll in bread crumbs. Chill. Fr
Drain on paper towels. Serve wi
hot on toothpicks as an apperize

Sour cream Sauce

1 cup plain yogurt
½ cup cottage cheese
¼ cup sour cream
1 tsp. oil
½ tsp. salt
½ cup finely chopped peeled c
½ cup finely chopped radish
2 tbsp. finely chopped coriande
1 tsp. poppy seeds
1 tsp. chopped chives
½ tsp. dried dill weed
Paprika

Beat yogurt, sour cream, oil, c
creamy and smooth. Stir in
chives, dill weed; blend well. S
serving. Makes about 3 cups.
Tandoori meat.

Boom in rur electrificati

New Delhi (IB) - The three states
of Maharashtra, Gujarat and
Madhya Pradesh have bogied up
the ladder in electrification prog
rammes for rural areas. I
Maharashtra alone in 1978-79
some 1,904 villages were electrif
ied against the target of 1,800
while 48,589 pumpsets were ener
gised against a 37,000 target.

Gujarat had electrified 1,343
villages, seven less than thei
target, while M.P. managed t
bring light to 3,000 villages
against a 2,650 target. Gujara
almost made the pumpset ener
gisation target by hitting u
21,700 sets. M.P., in turn
energised 28,928 sets. Bot
states had a goal of 22,500 an
50,000 sets respectively.

On a national basis, 576,00

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

Cheesy Tandoori Bread

Most of us have had enough holiday food for one year and we are trying to find some way to reduce those extra pounds. But nutritionists do not recommend fasting. Rather they suggest eating low-calorie nutritious foods. One of my favorites is Tandoori bread or Naan. The usual tandoori bread is only good if you eat it freshly baked. I have tried different methods of preparation and finally came up with an excellent recipe which includes not only whole wheat flour instead of the usual all-purpose flour but also includes ½ pound of cheese - an excellent source of protein. The traditional way to serve tandoori bread is with tandoori meat. But this bread served with dal (lentil soup) and some vegetable curry or salad makes an excellent dinner. Freshly baked bread is a really nice treat but it can be prepared ahead of time and heated up just before serving. Leftover bread either cold or heated warm makes a good lunch.

½ lb. cheddar cheese, grated
2½ cups whole wheat flour
½ tsp. salt
2 tsp. baking powder
¼ cup oil
2 large eggs
½ cup plain thick yogurt
Poppy seeds

Combine flour, salt and baking powder in a large bowl. Add cheese and mix well. Beat oil, egg, and yogurt in a small bowl with a fork until mixed. Pour the liquid mixture over the dry mixture and mix with hands to make a dough. Moisten your hands with ghee and knead lightly 4 to 5 times. Divide the dough into 8 equal portions. With greased palms flatten each portion and shape it into the form of a leaf, wide at the base and narrowed at the top. It should be ¼ inch thick. Brush tops of leaves with ghee and sprinkle with few poppy seeds. Preheat oven to 300F. Grease one large baking sheet and arrange the breads side by side on the sheet. Score through to bottom in 8 breads. Bake for 35 to 40 minutes, or until nicely golden brown.

Note: For better flavor use ½ cup ghee instead of ½ cup oil in the recipe.

Winter weather and the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar are playing havoc with prices of imported fresh vegetables. So what better time to try some rutabage (carrots, parsnips, turnips, etc.) which are grown right here in Canada and available year round with reasonable price.

Rutabaga Kopta with Sourcream sauce

2 cups mashed, cooked carrot, or turnips
1 cup cooked mashed potatoes
1 large egg
1 tsp. salt and 1 tsp. sugar
¼ tsp. of each turmeric, chili powder and ground cinnamon
1 tsp. cumin powder
1 large egg, lightly beaten with 1 tbsp. milk
½ cup fine, dry bread crumbs
Oil for deep frying

Combine carrot or turnips, mashed potato, 1 egg, spices, salt and sugar. Mix well. Chill until mixture can be shaped. Roll into 1 inch balls. Dip them in egg mixture (lightly beaten egg with milk) and roll in bread crumbs. Chill. Fry in deep fat until golden brown. Drain on paper towels. Serve with roast turkey or chicken. Or serve hot on toothpicks as an appetizer with sourcream sauce.

Sour cream Sauce

1 cup plain yogurt
1 cup cottage cheese
¼ cup sour cream
1 tsp. oil
½ tsp. salt
½ cup finely chopped peeled cucumber
½ cup finely chopped radish
2 tbsp. finely chopped coriander leaves
1 tsp. poppy seeds
1 tsp. chopped chives
½ tsp. dried dill weed
Paprika

Beat yogurt, sour cream, oil, cottage cheese, salt, in a bowl until creamy and smooth. Stir in vegetables, and coriander leaves, chives, dill weed; blend well. Sprinkle paprika on top. Chill before serving. Makes about 3 cups. Very good with Samasa, Kabab, or Tandoori meat.

Boom in rural electrification

New Delhi (IB) - The three states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have bogied up the ladder in electrification programmes for rural areas. In Maharashtra alone in 1978-79, some 1,904 villages were electrified against the target of 1,800; while 48,589 pumpsets were energised against a 37,000 target.

Gujarat had electrified 1,343 villages, seven less than their target, while M.P. managed to bring light to 3,000 villages against a 2,650 target. Gujarat almost made the pumpset energisation target by fitting up 21,700 sets. M.P., in turn energised 28,928 sets. Both states had a goal of 22,500 and 50,000 sets respectively.

On a national basis, 576,000 villages which were due to be electrified, found 227,000 getting the bulb, and 3.52 pumpsets were energised. The mode for rural electrification during the current plan 1978-83, continues to be based on the utilisation of ground water potential and the extension of benefits of electricity in backward and hilly zones. The plan envisages electrification of 100,000 additional villages and energisation of 2 million pumpsets. It also has an outlay of Rs 14,500 million for this programme.

The rural electrification corporation (REC) has already sanctioned Rs. 190 million for 76 new projects, under which electricity will be provided to more than 2,600 villages and some 300 Harijan bastis in various states.

No more romance with Libya

India's romance with Libya has turned sour, with Libya complaining that India has not delivered a major part of its dowry - the know-how for a nuclear explosion.

It has therefore cut off oil supplies. India protests that Libya completely misunderstood the scope of their agreement on co-operation in atomic research. India has singed several such agreements with other countries, and the intention has never been to go beyond the use of nuclear energy in technology, agriculture and power-generation.

When economic co-operation with Libya looked like burgeoning into billion-dollar dimensions, India assumed that this was based on the sacred principle of collaboration between non-aligned countries. It was a rude shock to discover that Libya regarded India as a shortcut to getting its finger on the nuclear trigger.

Colonel Qaddafi is a staunch Moslem who started off with a pro-Pakistan and hence anti-India bias. But he soon discovered in India a partner with good industrial and technological credentials. India got contracts to build airports, dams and power transmission lines before the major breakthrough came in the form of a $120m contract to build the Tripoli power station. The ball was rolling. The Libyan leader then sent his chief deputy, Major Jalloud, to India to sign a protocol envisaging massive Indian participation in Libya's economic development. The two countries agreed to set up a joint power company to build power stations in Libya and elsewhere. Other fields of co-operation were railway lines, entire townships, steel plants and harbours. The scientific and technical agreement, including a reference to nuclear co-operation, was hardly noticed.

After the disruption of India's oil supplies from Iran, Libya came to India's rescue by offering to supply 2m tonnes at the official price, when the spot rate was more than $100 a tonne higher and nobody else was willing to sell oil at the official price. But after despatching just 300,000 tonnes Libya suspended supplies out of pique on the nuclear issue.

India is still hoping that Libya will come round. But the prospect of getting project orders worth billions of dollars from Libya has clearly diminished. And the calculation that India's oil import bill will shoot up to $5 billion in 1980, swallowing 50-60 per cent of export earnings, may prove an underestimate.

[The Economist]

No Indians films in Pak

New Delhi, (UNI) - Film makers in Pakistan would oppose any move to import Indian films into their country, a leading Pakistani actor has said.

Mohammed Ali told UNI in an interview that the import would affect production and film-makers would oppose the imports, especially of Hindi and Punjabi films, for "their own existence".

Mr Ali, 46, was in Delhi recently for the second cricket test between India and Pakistan. He was accompanied by his wife Zeba, also a prominent actress. In India Mr. Ali is the guest of Hindi film actor Manoj Kumar.

Mr. Ali said there had been no change in the film policy of the country under the regime of President Zia-ul-Haq and film-makers were free to make the kind of films they made before the new government came to power.

The actor recalled that he had been member of the film delegation which had met the President soon after he assumed office and the President has assured them that they could continue making films as before, only avoiding excessive sex and violence.

Appointment

Anilkant R. Mody has been appointed as a Commissioner for taking Affidavits for the Judicial District of Ottawa-Carleton by the Department of Justice, Province of Ontario.

Mr. Mody came to Canada in 1960 after completing M.Comm., B.A., LL.B. from University of Bombay.

A.R. Mody

In Canada, he continued his studies at the McGill University and Sir George Williams University, Montreal and received a degree in Commerce (B.Comm.) and a Major in Business Administration. In 1972 he received his R.I.A. designation (Professional Accountant).

Phone Offi. 24580 Resi. 35283 | ESTD: 1945 | 'ENDEAVOUR' COCHIN - 3 CABLE

National Agencies (Cochin) Private Ltd

MATTANCHERRY, COCHIN - 682 002

LICENSED CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS

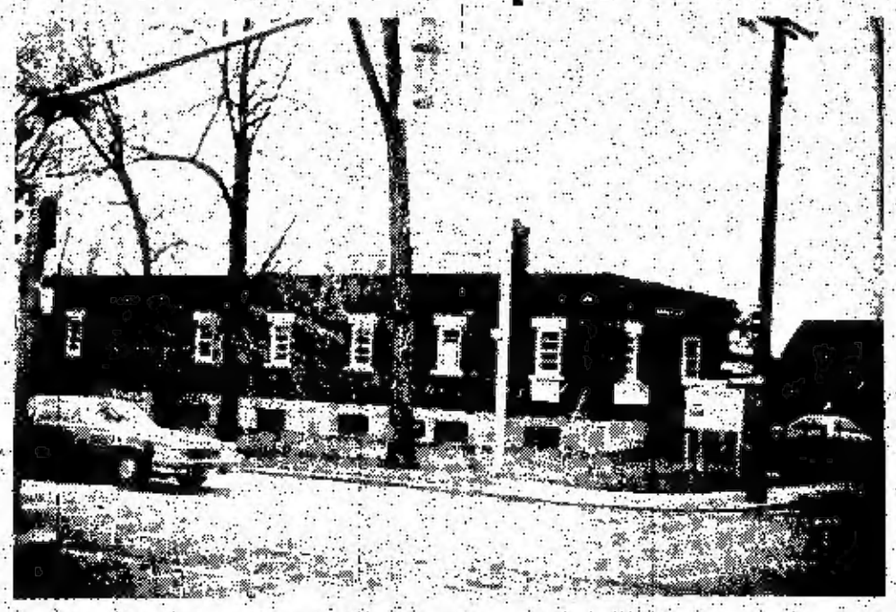
PACKING, MOVING, SHIPPING AND CLEARING OF HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL EFFECTS A SPECIALITY

Write for free rules and instructions before Shipping/Airfreighting Unaccompanied Baggage.

Support your Community Centre

in the nation's capital

A view of the Community centre



Just another $20,000 is required

Send your tax deductible donations to

Indo-Canadian Community Centre

2060 Chalmers Rd

Ottawa K1H 6K3

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Matrimonial correspondence invited from a suitable U.S.A./Canadian immigrant girl for a handsome, Ramgarhia young man, 24, tall and engineering student in Canada. Family settled in U.K. and Canada. M-1660, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial Correspondence invited from a suitable Ramgarhia gentleman settled in U.S.A. and Canada for an educated, beautiful widow in early 40's, now teaching in India. Family well reputed. M-1661, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited for Agrawal girl 20 yrs. 5'-1" doing M.Sc. in Botany from Delhi, and for a boy 26 yrs., 5'-10" presently visiting Canada. Also for 39yrs. divorced male, professional, well settled in Canada. Reply M-1662, The Canadian India Times

Suitable match for a Punjabi Hindu man below 30, presently businessman in India. Relatives well settled in Canada. Canadian citizen women single, widow, divorced can reply. Only seriously interested parties. Caste no bar. Contact M-1663, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match wanted for Canadian citizen Hindu Panjabi girl, 23, 5'-3", B.Sc. (Microbiology), beautiful and slim. Parents settled in Canada. Please send details to 335 Beneteau, R.R. 4 Amherstburg, N9V 2Y9 (Ont.)

Suitable match preferably in Canada for an innocently divorced Rajput girl, 25, sweet, homely, attractive. M.A. Economics working in States. Caste no bar. Write M-1598, The Canadian India Times.

Match for Canada settled 46 years Kayasth engineer. Has boy 15 girl 11. Photograph, family background, personal details required. Apply M-1654, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable Christian boy, settled in Canada or U.S. for a beautiful Christian girl, 26, M.A., B.Ed. Reply with bio-data to M-1656, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondences invited for a bright, beautiful, well educated and Canadian citizen girl, 33. Sister and brother-in-law, well settled near Hamilton, Ont. Caste immaterial but Christian boy preferred. Reply with details and photo to M-1658, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for fair, good looking, slim, Christian girl, 27, 5'-4". University graduate, well settled in Canada. Prefer, well educated, professional man. Write details with returnable recent full size photo. Apply P.O. Box 5074, Postal Station "A", Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1N5 Canada.

Community needs discussed

Over 40 community leaders, medical professionals, social/community workers and volunteers attended a meeting on December 16, 1979 to discuss service needs in the Indian (South Asian) community, with particular emphasis on mental health.

Following presentation of case histories and discussion of experiences of those present, there was a general agreement that current services within the Indian community were not adequate and lacked larger community awareness, involvement and support.

To assess the needs and to determine the community role in providing support to existing services, Bakul Joshi was elected to chair a task force which will work during the next few months and report back to the community.

Mr. Joshi could be reached at 197-1794 (Res.)

Teacher's conference

Toronto: A conference for educators was held on November 10, 1979 at the Heritage Inn. Participants included educators from universities, secondary and elementary schools in Metro, Mississauga and Peel and some from as far away as Chatham.

Three papers were presented: Sanjay Goel, a Grade 12 student spoke about his experience as an East Indian in a very multi-racial school setting; Asha Bidani, a speech therapist for the Board of Education, spoke on 'Educator as a parent'; Dr. Thakkar, Professor of Economics at York University, addressed the gathering on the role of the educator as an agent of change in a multi-cultural society.

The planning committee will meet shortly, to review the ideas expressed, and set priority to act upon them.

For more information regarding the conference and follow-up plans, call Deo Kernahan at 678-2480 or IIAS office at 651-1400.

Feeder air link to south

New Delhi (IBS) - A feeder air service connection between the four southern states will be started by a private sector body by April 1980-end.

Ramachandra Khoday, Managing Director of a Bangalore based group said that the feeder service would connect Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh along with the centres of Cochin, Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Kottayam.

newsprint project by june 1980

New Delhi (IBS) - A Rs. 1060 million ($135 million) public sector newsprint project at Bhadravati, Karnataka, is now expected to be commissioned in June this year.

The newsprint machine, which is the largest and fastest of its kind in India has already begun. The project is facing problems in getting money from the Indian financial institutions and delivery equipment by indigenous manufacturers.

NON-ALIGNED NEWS POOL

New Delhi,
Virendra, President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, urged the Union Government to consider the desirability of remaining in the non-aligned news agency pool.

In a statement he described the recent conference of the pool in Belgrade as "an exercise in futility". Of the 55 countries which attended at least 22 did not have any news agency of their own.

Subscriptions

Enclosed is my cheque/m.o. of $14.00 for a subscription to the Canadian INDIA TIMES for two years.

Enclosed is my cheque/m.o. of $8.00 for a subscription to the Canadian INDIA TIMES for one year.

Enclosed is my cheque/m.o. of $5.00 for a six-months subscription to the Canadian INDIA TIMES.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....POSTAL CODE.....

Canadian INDIA TIMES
161 Dalhousie Street
Ottawa, K1N 7C3

Pirri's Dixieland Market Ltd.

Getting bigger and better

Here now to serve you at two locations:

Retail: 1108 Pharmacy Ave. (at Lawrence) Scarborough, Phone[759-0473

Wholesale: 1052 Birchmount Rd. (1 block N. of Eglinton Ave.), Scarborough, Phone: 759-5214

specializing in Indian Delicacies like fresh karela, chillies, dals, pickles, okra, patna rice, basmati rice, Indian condiments etc. Also available Syrian (unleavened) bread.

You name it...We have it...Quality high...Prices low...

ACTA TRAVEL ASSOCIATES — Tel. (416) 226-7709

UNITED TRAVELS LTD.

MEMBER AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TRAVEL AGENTS — Registration No. 1197982

5509 YONGE STREET
(1 Block South of Finch Subway)
WILLOWDALE, (TORONTO)
ONTARIO, CANADA M2N 5S3

INDIA FARES UP

120 DAYS EXCURSION FARE FROM MONTREAL-TO BOMBAY OR DELHI

IS $1060.00

BUT,
UNITED TRAVELS
ARRANGING:

GROUP FLIGHTS

FROM: 2 WEEKS TO 1YR. DURATION.
WITH THE LOWEST POSSIBLE FARE.

ONE MONTH ADVANCE BOOKING WITH A DEPOSIT OF $50.00 PER PASSENGER IS A MUST TO ENABLE US TO CONFIRM YOUR SEATS & FARE.

WARNING: LOTS OF STOLEN TICKETS ARE BEING SOLD BY SOME AGENTS IN CANADA & U.S.A. IN YOUR OWN INTEREST, BUY TICKETS ONLY FROM VERY RELIABLE AGENT WHOM YOU KNOW LONG ENOUGH!